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## THE SESSION.

ANOTHER Parliamentary campaign has been concluded, and the belligerent Powers have signed a truce for six months. It may be that there will occasionally occur an infraction of the armistice, a slight affair of outposts, or a duello between over-zealous partisans; but, to all intents and purposes, peace will be preserved until the month of February of the ensuing year. Let us, then, sum up the gains and losses of the past Session, and endeavour to strike a fair balance between the contending parties. The Ministry, it must be admitted, remain in possession of the field—so far, the honour of the day is theirs. But, like a certain King in ancient times, they will be utterly undone by such another victory. They hold their ground, their tents are untouched, and their baggage unplundered; but their guns are dismounted, their most formidable batteries are silenced. To drop all metaphor, the Whigs were never in a greater strait than at the present moment. In the Upper House, indeed, they are fairly and respectably represented; but in the Commons, where their chief strength has hitherto lain, they will find it extremely difficult to hold their own; even should the Conservatives forbear to take advantage of their manifest weakness, except under gross provocation. It is curious to observe how the great Liberal party has melted away in the absence of factious opposition. Whatever cohesiveness they still retain is chiefly owing to Mr. Disraeli's defective strategy during the debates on the Budget. Had the leader of her Majesty's Opposition adhered to Mr. Baring's denial of the existence of a surplus, he would have so shaken and shattered the ranks of the Ministerialists that Mr. Gladstone would scarcely have ventured to insist upon the repeal of the paper duty; and in that case Lord Palmerston would have received but a lukewarm support from the extreme Radical section. In an evil hour, however, and under an inauspicious inspiration, Mr. Disraeli changed his tactics at the last moment, and shifted his point of attack. The consequence was a certain degree of division and confusion among his own followers, together with a disastrous loss of confidence in his leadership, and, on the part of the enemy, the union and concentration of his forces. As soon as the question became reduced to a vote of want of confidence, the game was lost. The country generally was

averse to a change of Ministry while foreign affairs were in such a critical state, neither did the Conservatives themselves desire a dissolution and consequent appeal to the people. It is true that they mustered very strong in favour of a reduction of the tea and sugar duties, but their leaders, at least, knew that the result of the division would be against them. Why, then, did Mr. Disraeli throw away the certainty of promoting a reactionary Conservative feeling throughout the country by assigning definite limits to Mr. Gladstone's imaginative system of finance for the idle gratification of a well-contested debate? As unquestionably he had no wish that Parliament should be dissolved, there was nothing to be gained by originating a mere hustings cry of "Cheap tea and sugar & cheap paper!" Besides, from the first, Mr. Disraeli was fully resolved that Ministers should have at least a bare majority. It is no part of his personal policy to accept office while parties are so evenly balanced as at present. He can have no wish to come in again until there is a fair chance of a lengthened tenure of place and power. What, then, could have induced him to bring on so fierce a struggle when he had neither hope nor intention of carrying off the prize? There were, probably, two reasons which weighed most with him on that occasion. In the first place, his followers were clamorous to come to close quarters with their opponents. Young and ambitious, many of them were naturally impatient to display their oratorical powers, and give a taste of their quality. They were weary of their long and enforced inaction, and could no longer be restrained from trying a fall for the possession of the Ministerial benches. But the chief motive power that influenced Mr. Disraeli was an Oriental love of intrigue. The displacement of a rival, or even a check to his power, we very believe, affords that right honourable gentleman a more exquisite gratification than he would derive from the consciousness of having introduced the most salutary measures conceivable. His force of character, however, is not equal to his craft and wiliness. His best-laid schemes come to nought because he cannot impress his followers with that perfect confidence in himself which would not only cast out all fear but reduce them to silent acquiescence. In their distrust of their leader they discuss and canvass his projects until these are as well known to their opponents as to

themselves. There is no denying the fact that the Conservative party owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Mr. Disraeli for having kept them together under the most adverse circumstances, for it is in adversity that his peculiar talents are most conspicuous; but the time has now arrived for a leader to step forward who possesses in a larger degree the confidence of the nation; and we have a shrewd guess that Lord Stanley is very much of this opinion. To return, however, to the results of the late Session. It cannot be disputed that the so-called Liberals have lost much of their prestige both in Parliament and out of doors. Not only were Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines thoroughly discomfited, but the Government itself was repeatedly defeated in the course of the discussion as to the appropriation of the four seats rendered vacant by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans. The House has unmistakably manifested its repugnance to increase the number of the metropolitan boroughs, or to strengthen the hands of the ultra-Radicals. The Commons are opposed to further innovations for the present. Their reverence for the ancient landmarks is gradually returning, and, for a time at least, the work of demolition will be checked and deferred. This reactionary spirit has shown itself not only in questions relating to the representation of the people, but also in those of an ecclesiastical character. The most remarkable instance of this rising disposition to avoid unnecessary changes, and, in homely phrase, to let well alone, was given in the rejection of Sir John Trelawny's motion for the abolition of church rates. In their hearts a majority of the members were clearly desirous to effect a final arrangement with regard to these obnoxious and unpopular charges, but few were prepared to go the lengths indicated by the Abolition Society. However willing they might be to scrape off the moss and lichens that in the lapse of years had overgrown the walls of the Anglican Church, or to root out the wild plants that were loosening its stones, they could not recognise the necessity of pulling down the venerable edifice, nor would they lend themselves to such an act of sacrilege and barbarism. All sincere friends of the Church have reason to rejoice that the Abolition Society so unguardedly discovered themselves "alien from Heaven, with passions foul obscur'd." A compromise will now probably be



A SKETCH BY ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.—THE NEW UNIFORM OF THE LONDON POSTMEN.



arrived at; and, while the conscientious scruples of Dissenters are respected, the decent preservation of our rural churches will be properly and legitimately secured.

The repeal of the paper duty might, perhaps, on financial grounds, have been better deferred for another year; but if it should prove that the amount can be spared there will be much cause for congratulation in the removal of any possible ill-feeling between the two Houses of Legislature. The country, generally, will receive no particular benefit from this measure, nor will even the proprietors of cheap papers thence derive any very great or permanent advantage; but a bone of contention has been withdrawn, and the unanimity of all classes of the commonwealth to a certain degree promoted. It is also satisfactory to reflect that no serious disagreement between the two Houses prevented the passing of Sir Richard Bethell's Bankruptcy Bill. It has been shorn, indeed, of one of its beams; but, after all, £5000 a year was a large sum to pay for a light that may very well be dispensed with. But not the least important or salutary portion of the Parliamentary achievements of the past Session is that which has been performed with the least ostentation. We allude to the bills relating to India, introduced and carried by the Secretary of State for that department. The reform of the Legislative Council of Calcutta can produce nothing but good results, and the same may be said of the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts. The opening of the Civil Service again to other than covenanted servants of the India Government was a necessity of the times, and could not possibly have been postponed beyond another year. In fact, the present bill has long been practically discounted, and appointments have for a considerable period been made in direct contravention to Acts of Parliament. When law and usage are thus opposed to one another, it is generally expedient that the latter should be legalised. One other great improvement still remains to be effected, and we trust that next Session will witness the abolition of the Council of India. As at present constituted, it is neither beneficial to the State nor creditable to its members. Fifteen gentlemen of high social and professional status consent to receive £1200 a year each for acting the part of dummies, for in point of utility they might as well be so many statues ranged against the wall of Sir Charles Wood's antechamber. If consulted at all, it is merely to sanction a foregone conclusion, from which if they happen to differ they are at liberty to make a minute of their objections, Sir Charles being equally at liberty to do as he pleases. Though nothing can be more desirable than that the Secretary of State for India should be a despot, responsible only to Parliament, it would be well that he should also be a despot of comprehensive views, and endowed with the highest order of statesmanship. That Sir Charles Wood possesses these rare qualifications, not even his best friends will assert. He is simply an industrious, painstaking, well-intentioned bureaucrat, ready to face any amount of routine work, but quite incapable of originating a broad, sagacious policy, or even of adopting it when recommended by others.

Of foreign affairs it is needless to make any particular mention in this place, as they will still frequently come under our notice in the course of the recess. Indeed, it is during the prorogation of Parliament that it is most incumbent on the public press to watch the progress of events, both at home and abroad. That the peace of Europe will be maintained is now almost a certainty; but it does not thence follow that no preparations will be made for hostile operations in the ensuing year. The duty of England is sufficiently obvious. While scrupulously respecting the right of every nation to settle its own affairs, she is bound by her very greatness to protect the feeble and give encouragement to the oppressed. Her own safety must, of course, be her first care; but this will be largely secured by maintaining the independence of the minor States.

#### THE NEW UNIFORM OF THE LONDON POSTMEN.

THE old familiar scarlet tunic by which we were used to recognise the London General Postman has now become a thing of the past, having been superseded, on the 10th of last month, by a new uniform, which consists of a blue tunic, edged with scarlet, and with scarlet collar and cuffs; trousers of grey tweed, with a red cord stripe, and a peaked blue cap, with a black leather rim and a red edge at the top. The average weight of these caps appears to be about 9oz., and, including the glazed cover, about 11 or 12oz. Only a limited number of these caps have at present been issued, the contracts not yet being completed. The postmen's grievances have long been before the public; but it is satisfactory to report that they are now to receive two new dresses in the year, instead of one, as formerly.

One of the most prominent figures in the group of postmen shown in our Illustration is the individual known throughout the city by the cognomen of "the Emperor," and whose portrait will be readily recognised. He does not appear to have received his peaked cap with its distinguishing number, as he still wears one of those large and enormously-heavy hats which seem to have been manufactured especially for the unfortunate letter-carriers doomed to wear them all the long day. Rather a good story is current respecting Napoleon III.'s double. It seems that during the private sojourn of the Empress in London last winter she took particular interest in the Cattle Show. Certain waggish officials availing themselves of that fact induced the Emperor's duplicate to accompany them thither one evening. The conspirators having previously thrown out some mysterious hints as to the expected presence of the Emperor *in cog*, the report spread like wildfire, and the mingled sensation of curiosity and awe created by his presence within the building was something ludicrous, particularly when taken in connection with the great embarrassment displayed by the unsuspecting duplicate at finding himself the object of so much attention. Fortunately for the Empress she was not present on the occasion.

In regard to the class of men from which the postmen are drawn the following may serve as a sample:—Of 255 candidates who were nominated in 1859, 71 had been porters, domestic servants, &c.; 85 operatives of various kinds, 52 clerks and shopmen, 22 farm-labourers and gardeners, 5 schoolmasters, 3 soldiers and sailors, and the remainder of no particular occupation.

The medical officer recommends that young men from the country accustomed to outdoor labour should generally be preferred to London shopboys, tradesmen's assistants, &c. The Postmaster-General's report for the present year has not yet been issued, but

according to the last return there were 11,363 letter-carriers, messengers, &c., in the United Kingdom; the entire postal staff of the department at home and abroad is returned at 24,802; the London district employs a staff of 3300, of whom about 1500 belong to the chief office at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The wages of the London postmen commence at 18s. per week, and, if diligent and well-conducted, they receive an increase of 1s. per annum until they reach 25s., with the chance of promotion to be sorters, or even clerks. The promotion is said to be by merit; but one of the complaints of the men appears to be that merit means favouritism, or, as they term it, "toadyism." That is a point, however, on which an impartial opinion could not be expressed without a most elaborate investigation. The maximum amount of labour which they are supposed to perform is eight hours per day; but that does not include the time occupied at each delivery in going to the point where the delivery commences and returning from the point where it terminates to the office.

Every letter-carrier has in each year a fortnight's holiday, without any deduction from his income. He has also the benefit of gratuitous medical advice and medicine, and attendance at his own home, if he requires it. He is secured a pension in old age, and is encouraged to make some provision for his family by a weekly contribution for the insurance of his life, the department paying 20 per cent of his annual premium. The principle is admirable, but it may be difficult for a poor man, with a family to support, to make any deduction from his wages. Another excellent institution is a mutual guarantee fund, by which the men are relieved from the necessity of providing personal securities.

The report states that "in the London office, where the plan has been in operation nearly two years, the sum already invested is upwards of £700, and the defaults have been so few and so small in amount that there is reason to hope that the interest of the fund will more than cover the claims upon it, and that every officer on quitting the service will receive back more than the amount of his original deposit." In regard to the libraries:—"At the chief office at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at each of the London district offices, except the south western, a library, on a greater or smaller scale, and including generally some newspapers, has been established for the letter-carriers, and in great part at their own cost." The fact that, in 1859, 515 millions of letters and 70 millions of newspapers were delivered in the United Kingdom may give some idea of the postmen's labours; the universal adoption of letter-boxes would afford great service not merely to the postmen, but to the public generally.

We hear much of the robberies committed by the letter-carriers, and there are, doubtless, many of which we never hear at all; but in such a large number of men there must be many rogues who would be robbers under any circumstances. The real cause rests with that careless portion of the public who recklessly send money and articles of value through the post, thus keeping the demon Opportunity continually hovering round the nimble fingers of needy men. As a sample of public carelessness, more than 11,000 letters were posted in 1859 without any address at all. An enormous amount of trouble is also caused to the men by incorrect or indistinct addresses; from the same cause about 470 newspapers were undelivered, being 1 in 150 of the whole number. "The cause of non-delivery is sometimes carelessness in the folding, and the damp state of the covers occasionally, when the papers are received from newspaper agents. But it is found that, however caused, in the London office only 1 newspaper in 5000 escapes from its cover."

But it is not merely to the dangers of temptation that the poor postmen are exposed, as appears by the periodical request of the Postmaster that the public will not send through the post leeches, knives and forks, gunpowder, and lucifer-matches—awkward companions, certainly.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ON HER TRAVELS.—A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg says:—"The departure of the Empress for the Crimea is fixed for Aug. 14, and that of the Emperor for the 18th. Her Majesty will take with her only the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Mary, her two youngest children. In her suite will be the Princess Dolgorouki, Lady of Honour. The principal places in the Imperial itinerary are Moscow, Toula, Orel, Belgorod, Karkhoff, Tchongoneff, Poltawa, Kremenchtchoug, Elizabethgorod, and Nicolaieff. At the latter place the august travellers will embark for Odessa, and at Odessa for Sebastopol, whence they will proceed to Livadia, the end of their journey, passing by Bakhchissarai, the former capital of the Tartar Khans of the Crimea, and celebrated in Russia by a poem of Pouchkine. Livadia is a very agreeable residence, and belonged to the late Empress Dowager."

A PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE.—The following narrative of a recent balloon ascent and its consequences appears in the *Morning Post*:—"The ascent was made in the Royal Normandie, constructed for Mr. Simpson, of Cremorne Gardens, at a cost of £600, the conductor of the expedition being Mr. Lythgoe, the experienced aeronaut of ninety-four previous journeys. The day chosen for the ascent was that of the recent aristocratic fête at Cremorne, the 21th ult., and two seats had been secured by Mr. Arthur Vivian and Mr. Noel Anderson. At eleven o'clock at night the balloon was released, and shot into the air. Many miles being traversed, it was deemed expedient by Mr. Lythgoe to penetrate the clouds beneath, in order to ascertain the nature of the surface of the country, with the view of effecting a landing. On emerging from the clouds a flat country could be dimly discerned, and preparations were instantly made to let go the grappling-iron on the first favourable opportunity. This soon occurred, and it was not till then, when, as they approached the earth, field after field, as it were, flew under them, that they realised the fearful velocity at which they were travelling. The grappling-iron was dropped. An instantaneous check was felt, proving that a firm hold had been taken. In another instant a sharp snap was heard, and the balloon, swaying to and fro, burst again into the air. Now were put to the test the experience and presence of mind of Mr. Lythgoe, who, deprived of the usual means of effecting a landing, had, as it appears, but one course open to him—viz., bursting the balloon against trees or some other opposing object, thereby exhausting its powers. Seeing a bank of trees at some distance, he made up his mind, if possible, to run into them, and, to effect this purpose, let the balloon descend on to the land. The wind was blowing with frightful force, and the car dashed against the earth with such a shock that Mr. Vivian was nearly stunned, and Mr. Anderson, not having time to secure himself sufficiently, was thrown partly out of the car as it turned over, his head and shoulders being thus pushed along the ground. In struggling he pitched with a somersault from the car, and on recovering found himself, at twelve o'clock at night, in the centre of a field of beans, the balloon having in the meanwhile completely vanished. After some difficulty he made his way to a village two or three miles distant, which, on inquiry, was discovered to be Iligh Roding, in the north of Essex. He was sheltered in the cottage of a labourer, who said he had heard shortly before, as he was returning home, shouts issuing from the clouds, which he not unnaturally concluded to be unearthly; immediately after which he became sensible of a gigantic body rushing with great violence past his ear. The cause of his fears was soon interpreted by the traveller. The balloon, relieved of 250lb. of weight—much ballast having been lost at the time of the first concussion with the earth—shot up like a rocket to the supposed incredible height of three miles and a quarter. Mr. Lythgoe allowed as much gas to escape as was deemed at all consistent with safety in descending, but still it was some time before the balloon began again to take a level course through the air. The cold at this height, where the temperature is stated to have been below 40 deg., was intense. The deep silence was relieved only by the flapping of the silk, which was like the report of fire-arms. At last, as indicated by pieces of paper thrown out, they commenced gradually to descend, when before long a dull grumbling sound was heard, which resembled the moaning of the ocean. The sound died away, but recommenced very shortly; and a break in the clouds below opened to their view the sea immediately beneath them; but, watching the line of breakers on the shore, they, to their infinite relief, discovered that the course of the balloon was bearing gradually inland. It was determined now, immediately on coming over the land, to let out the gas as quickly as possible, and effect a landing at all hazards. The shock was terrific, and the wind blowing very heavily at the time, the balloon made the most tremendous bounds, dragging the two inmates of the car, hanging on by the ropes, over more than two miles of country, carrying them through hedges and many other obstacles. When sufficient gas had escaped from the balloon to prevent it from rising again, at an agreed signal they both let go at once, and, after a series of somersaults, found themselves on their backs on some marshy land, the balloon being brought up at a few hundred yards distance against a mill, from which, however, it very quickly escaped, and they saw it no more. After some difficulty in crossing the country the travellers arrived at a labourer's cottage door, and on being admitted discovered that they were close to Lowestoft, on the coast of Suffolk, the hour being two o'clock in the morning. The balloon has since been found."

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Empress left Paris for Eaux Bonnes on Tuesday evening. The King of Sweden arrived at St. Cloud on Tuesday afternoon, and was received with great warmth by the Emperor. The King will return by way of Cherbourg, where it is expected the Mediterranean squadron will have assembled, and a naval review will take place. The Gloire will form part of the squadron, and, it is reported, will try her rate of sailing against two other iron-cased frigates. The *Moniteur* of the 4th publishes a circular addressed by M. Rouland, Minister for Public Worship, to the Bishops of France, relating to the celebration of the Emperor's fête. M. Rouland reminds the Bishops that his Majesty firmly maintains the glorious tradition of France, which opened a Gospel civilisation at the extremity of the East and efficaciously protects the Christians in Syria. "The Pope," he says, "in a solemn act thanks our army for the support and the security which it gives him. Undoubtedly there still remain grave difficulties to overcome, but their solution must be the work of a patient, loyal, and circumspect policy. This solution belongs principally to Providence." The circular concludes thus:—"Let us loudly pray that the Divine aid may be continued to their Majesties, to assist them in their constant thoughts for the peace of nations and the happiness and dignity of France."

The *Temps* of the 2nd publishes a despatch from Rome announcing that the resignation of Monsignor de Mérode is certain and imminent.

### SPAIN.

The Military Tribunal at Loja has condemned a number of other persons to twelve and fifteen years' hard labour in the galleys for participation in the recent insurrection. The *Diario* says that a large immigration to Algeria of young men belonging to the maritime provinces having lately taken place, the Government had adopted measures to prevent any more from leaving the country; but what the measures are is not stated.

The difficulties between Spain and Hayti have been satisfactorily settled.

### ITALY.

The amount to which subscriptions to the National Loan have been made by the public now reaches 900 millions of francs. The subscribers are very numerous. The amounts applied for will probably be subject to a reduction of 7 per cent.

Brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces is said already to show the effects of the check it has received at the hands of Cialdini, and to be rapidly abating. Arrests are still being made in Naples, and the Archbishop has either left or has been removed from the city.

Father Giacomo, Count Cavour's confessor, has arrived at Orvieto. The Court of Rome has deprived him of his benefice.

Much sensation has been created in Turin by the publication in some of the papers of the circular of M. Minghetti, Italian Minister of the Interior, directed against the Mazzinian party, and even against Mazzini by name. Minghetti complains of Mazzini having endeavoured to excite the public mind against the presence of the French troops in Rome, by causing a petition for their withdrawal, prepared in London, to be carried round for signature. Minghetti also accuses the party to which Mazzini belongs of systematically spreading reports of pretended cessions of Italian territory to foreign Powers. This circular was intended to be kept intensely secret, but has been revealed to the public press, to the great wrath of Minghetti.

The *Unita Italiana*, the Mazzinian organ of Milan, announces that General Garibaldi has been one of the first to sign the protest, originating with Mazzini, against the occupation of Rome by the French.

A decree of King Victor Emmanuel enacts that the copper coin heretofore in circulation in Lombardy shall be withdrawn, and replaced by others on the French system, bearing his Majesty's effigy, and the inscription "Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy."

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Hungarian financial authorities have been requested by the Imperial Minister of Finance not to allow themselves to be misled by any news pretending that the collection of the taxes had been suspended, but to act in conformity with present instructions, and to direct their subordinates accordingly.

A telegram from Agram states that the Croatian and Slavonian Diet has adopted a formal vote determining not to send any representatives to the Council of the Empire at Vienna. This determination is quite unexpected. The Diet hesitated at first whether to decide upon the question as to the sending of deputies until after the relations between Hungary and the other parts of the empire had been settled. A committee even recommended the postponement of the former question; but the Diet decided upon taking it at once into consideration. The general expectation, however, was that the decision would be in favour of sending deputies, and the unexpected result now announced will, no doubt, greatly tend to the further embarrassment of Austria.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Wednesday published an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to the Aulic Chancellery for Transylvania, ordering the necessary proposals in reference to the assembling of the transylvanian Diet to be made before the 10th of August.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Austrian Government having resolved to withdraw the Italian troops from Rastadt, and to replace them by Germans, a detachment of Austrian infantry has just passed through Munich on their way from Innsbruck to Rastadt.

On the night of the 1st inst. the Jewish quarter of Prague was the scene of disturbances, in which several people were wounded. The Synagogue and some houses were damaged, and much property was carried off. Forty-five persons were arrested. The disturbance is said not to have been of a serious nature, and by ten o'clock at night all was again tranquil.

### GERMANY.

A pamphlet has just appeared at Leipsic entitled "The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his People." The *Berlin National Zeitung* states that the production has excited the liveliest interest, inasmuch as the author is Duke Ernest himself, and that he therein treats in the plainest and most open manner of his relations towards his people, and of the national questions in connection therewith. The *Zeitung* adds that this is the first time that a German Prince has so frankly criticised himself.

### DENMARK.

It is rumoured that the Danish question remains still quite as unsettled as before, the King having refused to sanction the concessions which his Ministers proposed to make to the German Confederation. A resignation of the Ministry will be the consequence, should the fact be as stated.

### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The *Independence Belge* mentions as a rumour that a serious political conspiracy was discovered at St. Petersburg, and says that the object of the conspirators was to put aside the present Emperor and his family, and to give a constitution to Russia. A senator who was at the head of the affair was arrested, and two noble ladies who were compromised were banished.

It is asserted that General Lambert's appointment as Governor of the kingdom of Poland has arrived at Warsaw, and that M. Wielopolski has in consequence determined to resign.

It is reported that the peasants in the environs of Mława, to avenge a pretended violation of the Church, have entered that town, armed with scythes and axes, and have driven away the garrison.

At Warsaw, a few days back, a student named Balzac, only twenty years of age, was condemned to four years' hard labour for having, on



the 25th of February, stuck up the placard which occasioned the troubles in that city. He was at once despatched to the island of Corsica to undergo his punishment, without any communication having been made to his parents.

The alleged Austro-Russian alliance is again disavowed from St. Petersburg.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Congratulations continue to be received by the Sultan. General Leatiff had arrived, and General Codrington was expected, on their congratulatory missions.

The Sultan gave an audience to Sir Henry Bulwer on the 31st ult., and the reception is described as most warm. The Sultan expressed his deep sense of the friendship of England and his determination to effect large reforms. That the latter is no vain boast several fresh alterations prove. Aali Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier in place of Mehmet Pacha, Fuad Pacha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Kismil Pacha President of Justice.

Officers have been sent into the provinces on a tour of inspection. A treaty of commerce has been signed between Turkey and Italy. The emigration of Circassians and Tartars continues.

A correspondent at Constantinople says:—"In one matter Abdul Aziz has shown himself a very enlightened man. He has altogether upset the old traditions respecting the Imperial family, by holding that if the heir to the throne is to be a good Sovereign he must learn his trade. He therefore takes Mourad Effendi, his nephew, about with him everywhere; has given him and another nephew seats at the Council; and the third, who showed an aptitude for military affairs, is put into the army. In fact, he is laying the foundation of a better future for Turkey. If he perseveres in his present mood, there can be no doubt of Turkey extricating herself from her financial dilemma, and that within a reasonable period and in spite of innumerable blunders."

An insurrection has broken out in the Caucasus. The Tscherkesses, who since the surrender of Schamyl, were supposed to have given up all idea of opposition, have suddenly assumed the offensive, and beaten the Russians in three successive encounters. What tends to aggravate this check is, that a regiment of Zaporogno Cossacks attached to the army of the Caucasus have shown marks of insubordination, and refused to serve against the Tscherkess population.

### BANQUET TO "GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN."

COLONEL PEARD, who obtained such world-wide renown as "Garibaldi's Englishman," in consequence of the extraordinary and daring feats which he performed with his rifle while with Garibaldi during his first Italian campaign, was entertained at a banquet at Twardreath, by his brother Cornishmen, on Monday evening. The little town and the approaches to the ground in which the banquet was held were appropriately decorated with arches, evergreens, &c.

Mr. Kendall, M.P., who was in the chair, proposed "The health of Colonel Peard."

Colonel Peard, in the course of his reply, told various anecdotes of his Italian experiences. They would be shocked if he were to tell them of the horrible barbarities which the Bourbons practised. At Palermo they had iron caps and screws with which they tortured. People were bound in iron chains, and pans of heated charcoal were put to their feet. This was to extort confession. One act of torture was specially savage. It was performed by Maniscalchi, the head of the police at Palermo. He wanted to get some information with regard to the males of a family. He took the mother and a child, put one on one side, and the other on the other side of the room, and then told the mother that if she would not confess she should see the child die before her eyes. Yet when Garibaldi got possession of Palermo, this Maniscalchi actually came to him and begged of him that he would protect him. He did protect his life. What did they think the salaries of the Judges in Southern Italy were? The Judges of the second class—he didn't know what they would call them—got £30 a year. They only got £30 a year. But it was paid quarterly. He didn't know, it might be paid monthly. Could they expect a Judge to support himself and his family as he ought? But he (the Judge) kept his carriages and horses. He lived as a Judge ought to do. Could he do it out of £30 a year? No; he did it by taking bribes from his clients. He went to the district where he was appointed. He called on the butcher and said, "Very glad to see you. I am come here as Judge." He says, "Signor, I am very happy to see you." "You may be engaged in some quarrel with those who deal with you." "Yes," says the butcher, "very probable, Signor Judge." "Well," says Signor the Judge, "I shall deal with you—I shall have my meat of you." "A very high honour, Signor Judge," replies the butcher. The Judge walks away and pays nothing for his meat, but he always gives his decision in favour of the butcher. So he (Signor Judge) goes through every department of trade. That was a sample of the Government they had in Italy. He thought that by means of trade England would be able to cultivate the most intimate relations and understanding with Italy. There was a great nation—France—that went to war for an "idea," but this idea was rather a solid one. Their idea was a couple of nice provinces. He thought they (England) might assist Italy with an idea. They would take her produce instead of her provinces. He did not know any produce of Italy that would not be of use to us. Did they want hemp for the cordage and sails of their ships? Italy would supply them with it, and that of finer quality than Russia. He had seen it—even or eight feet high. Did they want silk? Italy had hundreds of square miles planted with the mulberry-tree for the silkworm. Did they want cotton? In South Italy they might grow any amount they wanted. At present there was quite a little family quarrel going on on the other side of the Atlantic. It might be found rather unpleasant to us in getting our supply of cotton; but if they turned to Italy he thought that, with three or four years' cultivation, they would get as much as they wanted. It was said to be a short-fibre cotton; but that was nothing, as doubtless it could be improved as we wanted it. Did we want timber for shipbuilding? Well, we could not get finer oak anywhere. It was the oak which was most valued in shipbuilding. Did they want corn? Under the beautiful sky of Italy the husbandman could cultivate his fields, and depend upon the weather. He could look forward to three months' fine weather, with the exception of an occasional thunder shower or storm. They could get corn, oats, barley. As to wines, the wines of Italy equalled, and in some instances surpassed, those of France, and it was not much further than France to bring them. Therefore, as a nation of shopkeepers, we might look to the Italians to give us an immense deal of what we wanted. But Italy, they must recollect, was not a manufacturing country. She again, therefore, would take our manufactures in return for the produce which we should take from her. That Englishmen had a right to look to. It was thought by some it was a great pity that the Italians did not at once get Venice—that they had not yet got the Venetian territory. He held it a great thing for Italy that she had not yet got Venice. He firmly believed that that country being in the hands of the Austrians was one great means they had of consolidating the kingdom of Italy. They did not at present want to fight. That was not the object of Italy. They wanted peace, that they might organise. They wanted, as he said, to have schools, to have roads, that they might communicate, and make the people acquainted with each other. They wanted to develop the resources of the country. They (the Government) wanted to improve the people by bringing forward and carrying into effect good measures.

FRANES ENFRANCHISEMENT.—A public meeting of ratepayers was held on Wednesday on this subject, at which there was displayed considerable diversity of opinion. Ultimately resolutions affirming the importance of the subject, and pressing it upon the attention of Government and Parliament, were adopted.

## THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has issued a Message to the Congress of the Confederate States, in which the following passages occur:—

The aggressive movements of the enemy have induced prompt and energetic action. From the accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac it has been sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts are directed against Virginia, and from no point could the necessary measures for her protection be so efficiently directed as from our capital (Richmond, Virginia). The rapid progress of the last few months has stripped the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of Mr. Lincoln's Government had been previously concealed, and they were now fully revealed. The Message of their President, the action of their Congress during the present Session, confess the intention of subjugation of the seceded States by war, a folly which is only equalled by its wickedness—a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result. Whilst its dire calamities cannot be avoided by us, they will fall with redoubled severity on themselves.

Commencing in March last with an affectation of ignorance of the secession of the seven States which organised the Confederate Government, persisting in April in absurd assumptions of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by posse comitatus, continuing in successive months false representations that the States intended offensive war in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the basis of the Constitution, the President of the United States succeeded in deluding the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not the defence of their liberties, but the subjugation of the people of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln expresses concern that some foreign nations have so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of the Union probable. He abandons further disguise, and proposes to make the contest short and decisive, and confesses that even an increased force is demanded. These enormous preparations are a distinct avowal that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation, and are compelled to abandon the pretence of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection, and are driven to the acknowledgment that the Union is dissolved. They recognise the separate existence of the Confederate States by indirection, by embargo and blockade, by which all communication between the two is cut off. They repudiate the foolish idea that the inhabitants of the Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are now waging an indiscriminate war upon them with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilisation.

Mr. Davis then compares the present invasion to that of Great Britain in 1781, but which was conducted in a more civilised manner. Mankind will shudder at the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be our fellow-citizens. Who will depict the horror with which they will regard the deliberate malignity which, under pretext of suppressing an insurrection, makes war upon sick women and children by carefully-devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary to their cure? The sacred claims of humanity, respected by all nations even in the fury of battle, by careful deviation of attack from hospitals, are now outraged by the Government which pretends a desire to continue a fraternal connection. Taylor's mission to Washington was to propose an exchange of prisoners taken on the privateer Savannah, and to inform Mr. Lincoln that we are determined to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as will effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. Lincoln's promised reply has not been received. Reference is made to the peculiar position existing between the Confederate Government and the States usually termed border Slave States, which the Message says cannot be properly withheld from notice. Our people are animated by the sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States which found expression in the enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or to authorise hostilities against them. That a large portion of those States regard us as brethren, and, if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of the civil authority and declaration of martial law, would, some of them at least, joyfully unite with us. But that they are with almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us is a fact of which daily-recurring events warrant the assertion. The President of the United States, in refusing to recognise those of our late sister States in refraining from an attack upon us, justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution. This new constitutional relation between the States and the general Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of President Lincoln's Message, that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and of delegating that power to military commanders at discretion. Both these propositions claim respect equal to that which is felt for an additional statement of opinion in the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the laws, that the single law made to meet the extreme tenderness of citizens for liberty, that practically relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated. We may well rejoice that we have for ever severed our connection with a Government that thus tramples upon all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be tolerated.

Our operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of this policy, which, heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted upon by the United States. The forces hitherto raised have proved ample for the defence of the States which originally organised the Confederacy. With the exception of those fortified islands whose defence is effectively aided by a preponderance of naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of those States. These forces must, however, necessarily prove inadequate on account of the invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our forces now becomes necessary. The Message next refers to the crops, which are the most abundant in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption. Our citizens manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence unaided by any resources other than their own; and the subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of fifty million dollars, and will probably largely exceed that sum.

THE GENERALS OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES.—The ages of the principal officers of the North are: Scott, 75; Wool, 73; Harney, 65; Mansfield, 60; Totten (Head of Engineers), 80; Thayer (Engineers), 80; Craig (Head of Ordnance Department), 76; Ripley (Ordnance), 70; Sumner, 65; Larned (Paymaster-General), 70; Gibson (Commissary-General), Churchill (Inspector-General), and Thomas (Adjutant-General) entered the army in the beginning of the present century—Gibson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812. The Southern army is officered chiefly by men in the prime of life—Beauregard being 43, and Lee 50.

MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN.—This officer is a West-Pointer, fought in Mexico, went to Europe on a military commission a few years ago to examine into the science of war in the camps of the great Powers in the Crimea, afterwards resigned to become Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railway, and then accepted the presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from which he was called to act as Major-General of the Ohio Volunteers, and from that post into the regular army, which position he now holds. He is thirty-four years of age.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—The *Independence Belge* says that the journey of the King of Prussia to France is indefinitely postponed, if not altogether abandoned. A despatch of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne leaves no doubt on the subject.—The *Moniteur* of Thursday, while admitting that his Prussian Majesty will not visit Châlons, says there will be an interview between him and the Emperor during the month of October in France, as is alleged.

THE LOSS OF THE TALISMAN.—The official report of Mr. Travis, stipendiary magistrate at Hull, as to the causes of the loss of the above-named vessel, has been published. Mr. Travis attributes the calamity to the incompetence of the officer in charge, strongly censures the loose way in which officers were appointed by the captain, in contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act, and thus concludes his report:—"In conclusion, I beg to remark that though I can find no excuse for the captain's conduct on this occasion (by which a very fine vessel has been lost in broad daylight, and calm, beautiful weather, merely because a wholly incompetent person was permitted to direct her) he has produced before me numerous proofs of his having hitherto borne a high character during the period of twenty-seven years past."

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—On Tuesday the period of two years expired for which the master builders had entered into their bond of association, leaving them free either to cease or renew their connection with the association. A deputation from the masons' committee accordingly waited upon the firm of Messrs. Waller and Son, the extensive contractors of King's-road, Chelsea, to ascertain the final decision of the firm upon the question of the compromise. The result of this interview was the abandonment of the hour system, and the unconditional acceptance of the terms of the compromise by that firm, the only stipulation on their part being that as far as possible they should receive back their old workmen. This firm require the services of about ninety masons, sixty of whom will immediately commence work, and the remainder in a few days. An aggregate meeting of the carpenters and joiners of the metropolis was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall, when the announcement that Messrs. Waller had abandoned the hour system was received with great cheering. Resolutions were passed expressive of regret that the Government did not immediately withdraw the Sappers from the works at Chelsea Barracks, and condemnatory of the hour system.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—A correspondent wishes us to inform our readers that the Lord Chancellor receives £200 for "recognising Parliament, and the same sum for opening the Houses "by commission."

## IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council of Dublin was held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding, when a committee was appointed to draw up an address to be presented to her Majesty on the occasion of her forthcoming visit to Ireland. Mr. Alderman Reynolds wished to improve the opportunity which presented itself of again putting forward Ireland's great grievance—the cancelling of the Galway packet contract. He moved that the committee be instructed to insert a paragraph in the address urging the Queen to use her power in furthering the restoration of the subsidy—an instruction which it is to be hoped the committee will have the good taste to disregard.

ROYAL IRISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.—The annual exhibition of the above society was to be opened yesterday (Friday) at Belfast, and was expected to be more than usually interesting. Numerous prizes are offered, and it was fully expected that an interesting meeting would be the result. The Lord Lieutenant had arrived in Belfast in order to be present at the society's exhibition, and will be the guest of Lord Lurgan during his stay in the north.

BISHOP CULLEN.—On Sunday last a pastoral letter from Archbishop Cullen was read in the Roman Catholic churches in his diocese. It contained the usual laudations of the Pope, denunciations of all who oppose him, and appealed to the adherents of Catholicism to strengthen the hands of so good a Pontiff as the one with whom the Church was blessed in these troublous and wicked times.

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—It is estimated at the office of National Education that of the 804,000 pupils who passed through the national schools in Ireland in the course of the year 1860, 668,243 were Roman Catholics, 45,269 belonged to the Established Church, 86,666 were Presbyterians, and 3522 belonged to other denominations.

## SCOTLAND.

BATHING IN CRINOLINE.—Among the lady bathers on the shore of Findhorn, on the Forres holiday, was one who neglected to bring her bathing-dress. The day was fine and the water inviting, and Miss was not to be balked in her intention to have her accustomed dip. She accordingly donned a crinoline petticoat and boldly "struck out for sea." For a time the undulations on the swell were delightful; but speedily the fair form of the maiden was found not sufficiently substantial to act as a counterpoise to her ethereal surroundings, and away floated she helplessly on the waves. A shrill cry of distress brought a bevy of sisters to her relief, otherwise the consequence would not have been difficult to conceive. Half dead with fright, and very nearly the other half with fatigue, the damsel was safely landed, vowing never more to risk herself in crinoline at sea.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF SCOTLAND is 3,061,251, the females preponderating slightly, their numbers being 1,614,269 to 1,446,982, the number of males. The number of separate families is 679,025, the number of inhabited houses 393,289, the number of vacant houses 17,167, that of houses building 2692. The number of children from five to fifteen attending school is 456,699. In every division the females preponderate over the males. The growth of the population since 1801 is indicated in Table IV. In that year it was 1,608,420; in 1811, 1,805,861; in 1821, 2,091,521; in 1831, 2,364,386; in 1841, 2,620,184; in 1851, 2,888,742; and in 1861, 3,061,251.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF TRAQUAIR.—The death of this venerable nobleman took place the other day at Traquair House, Peebles-shire. His Lordship, eighth Earl of Traquair, was in his eighty-first year, and had been for some years in feeble health. He is the last in his line of a very old branch of the Royal house of Stuart. The estates were at the disposal of the deceased, but their destination is not yet known. The Earl succeeded his father in 1827, and has almost continuously resided in retirement amounting to seclusion at Traquair House, which is believed to be one of the oldest inhabited houses in Scotland. The magnificent avenue leading to the house remained entirely grass-grown and unused after the death of the Earl's father, the late peer having made a resolution never to pass through it after it had been traversed by the funeral procession. The great staircase and entrance to the mansion were for the same reason kept religiously closed. His Lordship was a strict adherent of the Roman Catholic faith; but, nevertheless, was throughout life a strong supporter of the Conservative party in politics. He bore the character of being a good landlord. His Lordship was never married.

MURDER IN GLASGOW.—A frightful murder was committed in Glasgow on the night of Sunday last. There is some mystery about the affair yet, but from what is known it seems the murderer is an Inspector of poor in that city, and named Robert Pattison. He is a widower, and had two children, one of whom is the victim in this case. Some neighbours, having entered the house, found one of the children sitting up in bed crying and the other lying dead, with its head almost severed from the body. This horrible crime, there is no doubt, was committed while the assassin father was in a state of intoxication; and, strange though it appears, the child is said to have been a favourite with the wretched parent who has thus been awfully deprived of it. Pattison is in custody.

## THE PROVINCES.

STRIKE AT RISA.—The Risa colliers are out on strike in consequence of certain rules having been issued, which the men allege will end in a reduction in the price of cutting. In the South Wales district it has always been the practice for the colliers themselves to brattice as they go on; but as this is so often neglected or imperfectly done, to the detriment of human life, the manager of the Risa collieries determined to adopt the north of England system of appointing timbermen. To this the men object, and consequently the turn-out referred to.

THE FALL OF AN ACROBATE.—Augustus H. Denman, Chorley Rectory, near Lancaster, says in a letter to the *Times*:—"As I was driving in the vicinity of my house, a rushing sound, gradually increasing in intensity, made itself heard, until at last, with a roar and scream which still seem to ring in my ears, a flaming mass plunged itself into the road at the distance of a few yards from my pony's head. . . . On my return to the spot, after an absence of about twenty minutes, I found that the labourers had succeeded in disinterring what proved a most magnificent acrobat, of such a size and weight as I do not believe to be on record. Its shape is an irregular ellipse, the major axis being 11½ inches, the minor axis 7½ inches; the weight is 83½ lb. The man who dug it up informed me that it had buried itself nearly six feet in the ground, and was red hot when they reached it."

A YOUNG MAN SHOT BY YEOMANRY.—An accident of a dangerous character occurred during the drill of the 2nd West York Yeomanry at Harrogate last week. Between four and five o'clock the corps assembled in the open space in front of the Granby Hotel, and, after going through some preliminary movements, were formed in line and ordered to fire. As usual on such occasions, blank cartridge only was supposed to be used. After firing three or four volleys the corps was dismissed in consequence of an impending thunderstorm, rain falling at the time. When dismissed it was found that a young man who had been watching the evolutions of the troops had been shot, and lay bleeding on the ground. He was immediately removed to the surgery of Mr. Short, when it was found that he had been shot through the thigh, and was bleeding profusely. It was at first supposed that the accident had been caused by one of the men having left his ramrod in the musket instead of returning it to its place, and that in consequence it had been shot away; but the more general opinion appeared to be that a ball cartridge had been used in mistake for a blank one. The sufferer is believed to belong to Harrogate or the neighbourhood.

SUICIDE AT PORTSMOUTH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Portsmouth on the body of an officer in her Majesty's Inland Revenue, named Henry Mason, who committed suicide on Saturday morning last by cutting his throat. The deceased, who was fifty-three years old, had lately been suffering from great mental excitement. At a little after ten o'clock on Saturday morning deceased came into the front kitchen of his house, in which place was his wife, nurse, and servant. He took a half-pint glass and went into a second kitchen, in which a barrel of porter is kept. The nurse heard a loud slam of the door, and, thinking that something was wrong, ran into the kitchen, where she saw deceased on the floor, covered with blood. She ran for medical aid and the police, and Dr. Vardy and Inspector German promptly arrived. German found deceased's hands buried completely in his throat, in which was an immense gash. A common, blunt table-knife was lying by the deceased's side, and between his fingers was a *Civil Service Gazette* of Saturday last. On Dr. Vardy examining the unfortunate man, he found his windpipe severed. Deceased had been thirty-three years in the service. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

INTIMIDATION BY WORKMEN.—Jonas Shepherd, a deliver, of Northwram, was summoned before the West Riding magistrates at Halifax, last Saturday, for an assault upon a fellow-workman named Abel Aspinall, of Brighouse. There is a union among deliverers at Northwram, and Aspinall was asked to join it, and at last the request assumed the shape of a demand. He was threatened to be driven out of the township if he did not pay the union £1. He refused. Last week Shepherd met him, seized him by the throat, and asked him if he intended to pay the £1. Aspinall said he did not intend to pay; upon which Shepherd threw him down. The Bench fined the defendant £5.

PRINCE ADAM CZARTORYSKI'S WILL.—The will of this distinguished patriot has been published. It gives an epitome of the political events that have occurred in Poland during the Prince's life, impresses upon the Poles the importance of remembering that their country has been a nation and may be so again, and urges them ever to take care that the world is not left alive to their wrongs and their claims.



## PRINCE AUESPERG.

THE affairs of Hungary seem to have become less and less hopeful, and, notwithstanding the determined opposition of the Diet to the impositions attempted by the Austrian Government, it is doubtful whether the untiring energy of Deak, the moderate influence of De Vay, the Chancellor, or the continued efforts of the leaders of Hungarian patriotism, will prevent Austria from overriding all difficulties by the simple expedient of entirely disregarding legal claims or popular representations.

We have already presented our readers with the Portrait of Baron De Vay, the Chancellor of Hungary; and we this week engrave that of the Prince d'Auesperg, President of the Austrian Chamber of Peers. The Prince was born in 1814, and succeeded his father in 1827 in the Duchy of Gottschée, in Carniola, as Count of Wels and Hereditary Grand Marshal of Carniola and Windischmark. He is the intimate adviser of the Emperor, and holds the hereditary office of Grand Chamberlain.

## KISSING HANDS ON THE ACCESSION OF THE SULTAN.

THE reports of the determined reforms, both in domestic and political affairs, instituted by the new Sultan, continue to be a topic of interest. One of the latest records his intention of keeping only one wife, and of his almost indignant refusal to recognise the gift of a slave whom his mother, according to custom, presented to him on his accession.

We have already noticed the rapidity with which his accession was effected, and we this week present our readers with an Engraving of the ceremony that inaugurated his assumption of the government. His reception of the representatives of European Powers was significant, inasmuch as he expressed (especially in reply to the speech of the French Ambassador) the intentions of his policy. In this audience he represented himself as adhering to the Hatt of July 1. The Sultan continues to visit the public offices, in which he orders various reforms suggested by his own personal inspection of the working of the institutions, his attention being chiefly directed to their being conducted with greater certainty and economy. With respect to the affairs of Montenegro, Abdj Pacha, the Governor of Scutari, has debarked, near Spizzia, at the head of a detachment of Turkish chasseurs, for the purpose of reinvesting the old fort which commands that place, and is the only point by which the Montenegrins have any communication with the sea. The Pacha, however, was immediately surrounded by the men of the mountain, and his situation would have become sufficiently dangerous had not the garrison of Antivari hastened to his assistance. The Montenegrins, after this succour had arrived, retired from



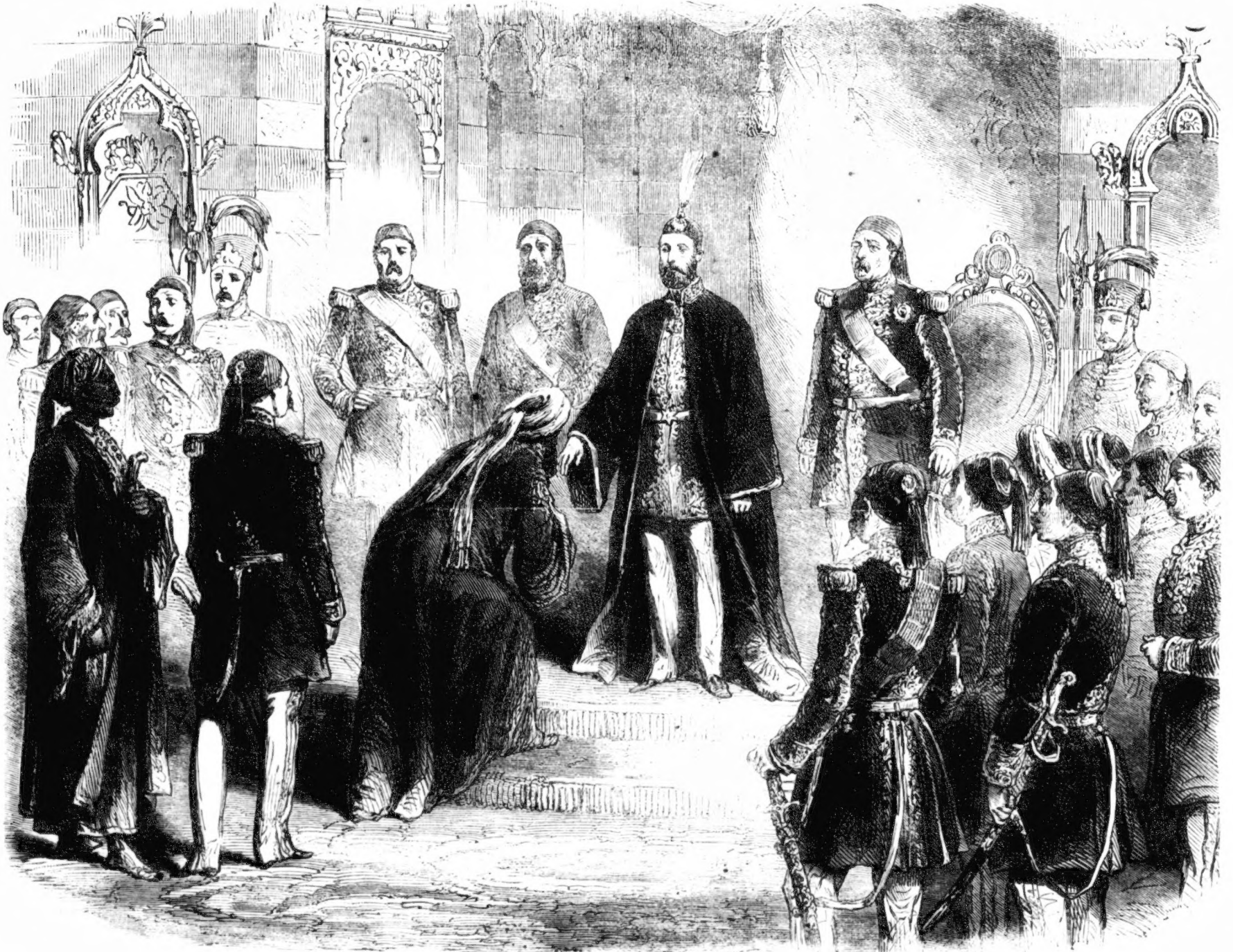
PRINCE AUESPERG, PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN CHAMBER OF PEERS.

their position without coming to an engagement. Abdj Pacha then occupied himself in strengthening the fortress, where he will leave a garrison of regular troops.

## THE PROCESSION AT PETERSTHAL, IN THE BLACK FOREST.

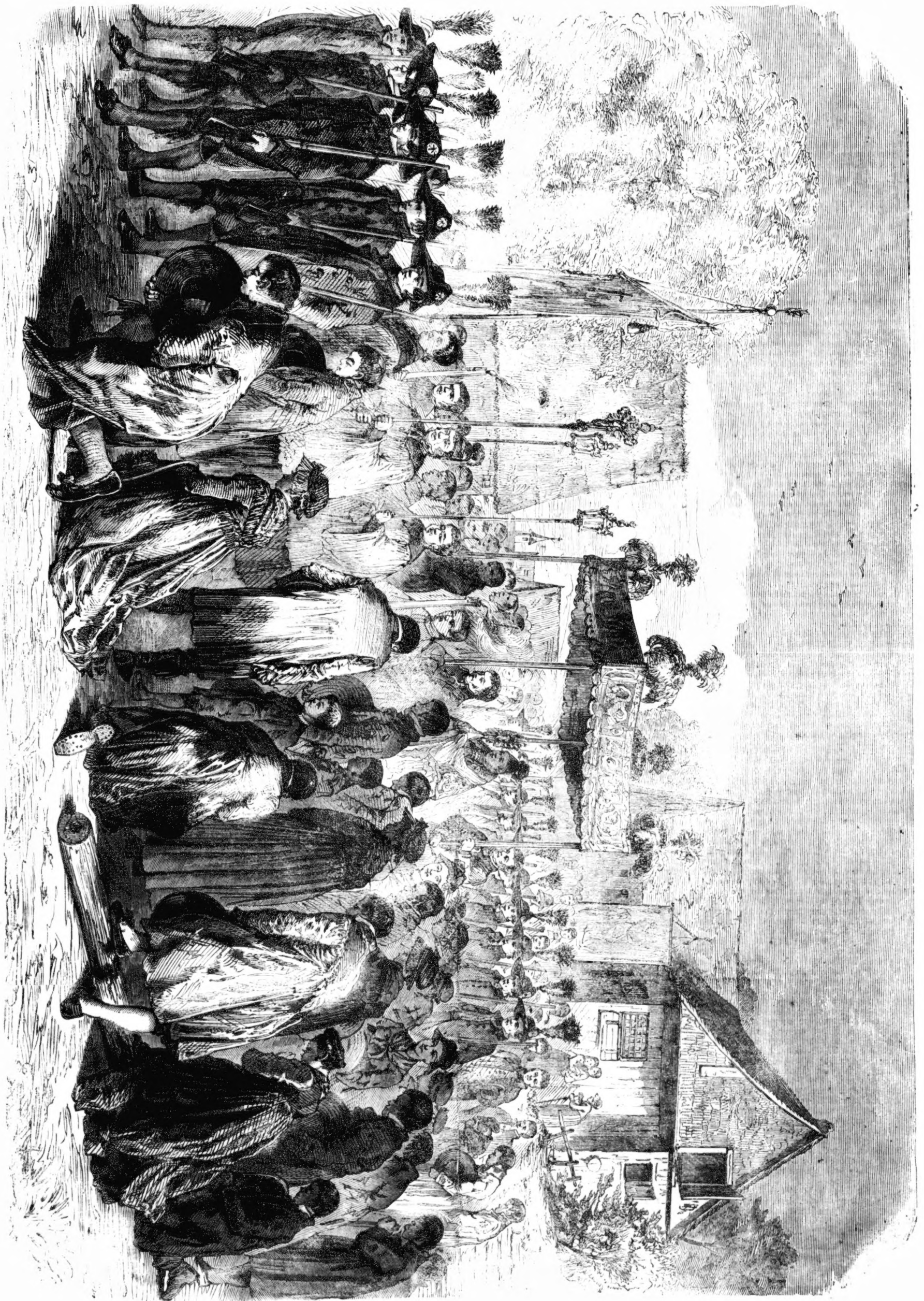
PETERSTHAL, situated in the valley of the Rench, is one of those beautiful spots most frequented by those who go there for the sake of its salubrious baths. The valley itself possesses all the advantages of those mineral springs which are so peculiarly the property of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Petersthal, Griesbach, Antogast, Frörsbad, and Sulzbach rival each other, both for curing maladies by means of their health giving waters and for the picturesque beauty of their scenery. Three or four thousand bathers annually visit this happy valley, in which the roads are admirable, and the promenades as well preserved as in any part of the country. The agricultural resources of Petersthal, too, are numerous, and a proportionate amount of comfort amongst the people is the result. The great plains are covered with cattle, and the fields are variously cultivated, with the advantage of a loose alluvial soil. Not the least desirable feature of the country is that both white and red wine of excellent quality is produced there.

The people of the Rench valley are very little disposed to abandon the costume which has for years served to distinguish them from the rest of the world, so that in the matter of costume they may be considered peculiar. The large, round hat of the Breton peasantry, the red and black which predominate in the colour of their clothes, the great redingote, entirely lined with red, and with the waist high up between the shoulders, the red waistcoat, the leather breeches, to which the boots are attached with thongs of the same material, all seem to exhibit the peculiar conservatism of a people who have neither the desire nor the inducement to change their habits. The costume of the women is equally strange:—The cap red or black, containing and covering almost all the hair, and the edge of it adorned with net or lace, falling all round the head and half hiding the face. The waists of the dress, as short as seems possible with the idea of having any waist at all, and the skirts, of course, appearing immensely long by contrast. Altogether the costume is pretty enough, however, and the little vest which the women put on over their corset is very tasteful, since it terminates in points so worked as to display the red lining. The apron—that indispensable article of apparel—is of black silk, and not very long, while the skirt is almost always blue. There are few things more picturesque than the reunion of these costumes on the occasion of the fête of St. Peter (the patron of Petersthal), the



CEREMONY OF KISSING HANDS BY THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE ON THE ACCESSION OF THE SULTAN.





A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION AT PLEASANT, IN THE BLAIR FOREST



procession in honour of which is represented in our Engraving. In the Black Forest nearly all the fêtes are similarly organised, and in all of them a prominent place is taken by the "hergottsoldaten." There are those among the peasants who on the day of the fête form a guard of honour around the holy sacrament, hence their name of "hergottsoldaten." They are all dressed in a sort of uniform, consisting of a hat turned up on one side and ornamented with a plume, or a branch of fir, and a cockade. The skirts of the redingote are turned back, leaving visible two triangular strips of red lining; the waistcoat is red, the breeches black, and the white stockings complete the costume. Whatever may be the similarity of the costume of these brave peasant soldiers, however, their arms are as diverse as possible, consisting of all sorts of impossible firearms—long and short, flint and percussion, from blunderbuss to long carbine—forming one of the most remarkable collections of musketry in the world.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. GREAT DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

THE following important intelligence has been received by the steam-ship Canada, which arrived on Saturday:—

NEW YORK, July 23, Morning.

The Federal army, under General McDowell, has experienced a disastrous defeat.

Early on the morning of the 21st the whole of the Federal army advanced on the Confederate batteries at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction.

Great bravery was displayed by the Federal troops, and, after nine hours' fighting, they succeeded in capturing three of the Confederate batteries, but with heavy loss on both sides. At this time General Beauregard is reported to have been reinforced by General Johnstone with 25,000 men. The Confederates then attacked the Union army, and drove them in disorder from the field. A panic, from some cause, seized the Federal troops, and the whole army fled in open disorder towards Washington. General McDowell endeavoured to rally his troops at Centreville and Fairfax Court House, but found it impossible to check their retreat. The road from Centreville to Alexandria was strewn with men wounded or fallen from exhaustion. The Confederates pursued as far as Fairfax. The whole of the Federal artillery of rifled cannon and the Rhode Island Battery, with large quantities of arms, stores, and small arms, were captured by the Confederates.

The Federal loss is estimated at from 500 to 2000 men. Many Colonels and officers of all grades were killed. The Confederate loss is also stated to be heavy.

The Confederate Army at Manassas Junction is reported to number 90,000 men. The whole of the Federal army has fallen back on Alexandria. The defences round Washington have been reinforced, and are stated to be strong enough to resist any attack by the Confederates. Reinforcements from all parts of the country have been telegraphed for from Washington. This repulse has created a profound sensation.

The Federalists report their loss to be less than 1000 men, while that of the Confederates they estimate at between 3000 and 4000, including a great number of officers.

General Johnstone is reported to be killed.

Most vigorous preparations are being made by the Federal Government for a renewal of offensive operations.

The Government have already accepted 80,000 fresh troops since the defeat at Manassas.

The accounts of the battle published by the American papers are somewhat confused and contradictory. The above telegraphic abstract, however, appears to be substantially correct. It should be mentioned that an affair of artillery had occurred at the scene of the conflict—Bull's Run, a small stream about three miles from Manassas—a few days before; but, of course, the interest attached to that affair was soon lost in the excitement caused by the more important action. It would appear that at first the Union troops were successful, or seemed so; but that subsequently this success was changed into a very decided disaster. The *New York Herald* thus summarised the circumstances attending

#### THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

"The success of the Union army at Bull's Run on Sunday, the 21st, which resulted in the capture of all the enemy's batteries, was subsequently converted into a repulse on the afternoon of the same day, owing to an almost unaccountable panic among the troops, which appears to have originated with the teamsters and civilians, who were spectators of the action. The Union army, after fighting gallantly and with surprising endurance for over eleven hours, under a scorching sun, and having accomplished the capture of the rebel batteries, were suddenly attacked by the fresh troops of General Johnstone, 20,000 strong, who had just effected a junction with General Beauregard. Unfortunately, at this time occurred a panic amongst the teamsters, who drove their horses back upon the lines. The panic was immediately communicated to the volunteer troops, and a disorderly retreat commenced. An effort to rally them at Centreville and at Fairfax Court House proved unavailing, and they finally retired upon their original quarters on the Potomac. The force of the enemy is reported to have been immensely superior, amounting to about 90,000 men, while the Union army in action did not number more than 22,000. The loss of life on both sides is represented to have been frightful, the number being placed at between 4000 and 5000 on the side of the Union army. But intelligence from the War Department received last night states that this report is greatly exaggerated, and that the troops that reached there have returned in much better condition than could have been expected under the circumstances, considering the overwhelming force opposed to them. In the retreat some of the Union batteries were compelled to be deserted, including eight siege guns (rifled cannon), which it was found impossible to remove, and they therefore fell into the hands of the rebels, but the greatest part of Sherman's battery came safely into the camp. The War Department is making vigorous exertions to concentrate an immense force at Washington. Several regiments have already arrived there. The Government entertains no fear for the safety of the capital. The attack on Bull's Run is said to have been premature, and contrary to the programme laid down by General Scott. It was not intended that any engagement should take place until General Patterson had come up with his forces; but it was no doubt supposed by General McDowell that Patterson would make his junction at the time expected, and, he having failed to do so, the plans of General McDowell were thus frustrated; and the column of General McDowell being unsupported by a body of men which he had a right to expect would have been present to sustain it, was outnumbered by an overwhelming force.

"It may safely be stated that no Federal troops in a body are either at or south of Fairfax Court House. General McDowell is at Arlington. Some batteries and single pieces of artillery supposed to have been lost are brought in in safety. Among the pieces thus far received are the 32-pounder rifled guns."

#### THE GROUND AND THE ENGAGEMENT.

The following account of the battle is given by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*. The letter is dated Monday, July 22:—

"The attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were merely feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream known as Bull's Run had been very thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels; that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in the woods and bushes

which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advanced defences of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles further off. Until these were carried no approach could be made to that place, and after they should be carried others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected. The utmost that military skill and ingenuity could accomplish for the defence of this point was done. General McDowell was unwilling to make an attack directly in face of these batteries, as it would be of doubtful issue, and must inevitably result in a very serious loss of life. After an attack had been resolved upon, therefore, he endeavoured to find some way of turning the position. His first intention was to do this on the southern side—to throw a strong column into the place from that direction, while a feigned attack should be made in front. On Thursday, when the troops were advanced to Centreville, it was found that the roads on the south side of these positions were almost impracticable—that they were narrow, crooked, and stony, and that it would be almost impossible to bring up enough artillery to be effective in the time required. This original plan was, therefore, abandoned; and Friday was devoted to an examination by the topographical engineers of the northern side of the position. Major Barnard and Captain Whipple reconnoitred the place for miles around, and reported that the position could be entered by a path coming from the north, though it was somewhat long and circuitous. This was selected, therefore, as the mode and point of attack.

"On Saturday the troops were all brought closely up to Centreville, and all needful preparations were made for the attack which was intended for the next day. Yesterday morning, therefore, the army marched by two roads, Colonel Richardson with his command taking the southern—which leads to Bull's Run—and General Tyler the northern, running parallel to it at a distance of about a mile and a half. The movement commenced at about three o'clock. I got up at a little before four, and found the long line of troops extended far out on either road. I took the road by which Colonel Hunter with his command, and General McDowell and Staff, had gone, and pushed on directly for the front. After going out about two miles Colonel Hunter turned to the right, marching obliquely towards the Run, which he was to cross some four miles higher up, and then come down upon the entrenched positions of the enemy on the other side. Colonel Miles was left at Centreville and on the road with reserves, which he was to bring up whenever they might be needed. General Tyler went directly forward, to engage the enemy in front, and send reinforcements to Colonel Hunter whenever it should be seen that he was engaged.

"I went out, as I have already stated, upon what is marked as the northern road. It is hilly, like all the surface of this section. After going out about three miles you come to a point down which the road, leading through a forest, descends; then it proceeds by a succession of rising and falling knolls for a quarter of a mile, when it crosses a stone bridge and then ascends by a steady slope to the heights beyond. At the top of that slope the rebels had planted heavy batteries, and the woods below were filled with their troops and with concealed cannon. We proceeded down the road to the first of the small knolls mentioned, when the whole column halted. The 30-pounder Parrott gun, which has a longer range than any other in the army, was planted directly in the road. Captain Ayres' battery was stationed in the woods a little to the right. The 1st Ohio and 2nd New York Regiments were thrown into the woods in advance on the left. The 69th New York and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Connecticut Regiments were ranged behind them, and the 2nd Wisconsin was thrown into the woods on the right. At about half-past six o'clock the 30-pounder threw two shells directly into the battery at the summit of the slope on the opposite height. After about half an hour, Captain Ayres threw ten or fifteen shot and shell from his battery into the same place; but both failed to elicit any reply. Men could be seen moving about the opposite slope, but the batteries were silent. An hour or so afterwards we heard three or four heavy guns from Colonel Richardson's column at Bull's Run, and these were continued at intervals for two or three hours, but they were not answered, even by a single gun. Meantime we could hear in the distance the sound of Colonel Hunter's axemen clearing his way, and awaited with some impatience the sound of his cannon on the opposite heights. Time wore along with occasional shots from our guns, as well as those of Colonel Richardson's column; but without, in a single instance, receiving any reply.

"At a little before eleven o'clock the 1st Ohio and 2nd New York, which were lying in the wood on the left, were ordered to advance. They did so, passing out of the road and climbing a fence into a wood opposite, which they had barely approached, however, when they were met by a tremendous discharge of a four-gun battery, planted at the left in the woods, mainly for the purpose of sweeping the road perpendicularly and the open field on its right, by which alone troops could pass forward to the opposite bank. They were staggered for a moment, and received orders to retire. Captain Ayres' battery was advanced a little, so as to command this battery; and by twenty minutes of vigorous play upon it silenced it completely.

"At half-past eleven we heard Hunter's guns on the opposite height, over a mile to the right. He was answered by batteries there, and then followed the sharp, rattling volleys of musketry, as their infantry became engaged. The firing was now incessant. Hunter had come upon them suddenly, and formed his line of battle in an open field, at the right of the road. The enemy drew up to oppose him, but he speedily drove them to retreat, and followed them up with the greatest vigour and rapidity. Meantime, for some three hours previous, we had seen long lines of dense dust rising from the roads leading from Manassas, and, with the glass, we could very clearly perceive that they were raised by the constant and steady stream of reinforcements which continued to pour in nearly the whole day. Several regiments were now brought forward in advance of the wood and marched across the field to the right, to go to Colonel Hunter's support. They crossed the intervening stream and drew up in a small open field, separated from Colonel Hunter's column by a dense wood, which was filled with batteries and infantry. Our guns continued to play upon the woods which thus concealed the enemy, and aided materially in clearing them for the advance. Going down to the extreme front of the column, I could watch the progress of Colonel Hunter, marked by the constant roar of artillery and the roll of musketry, as he pushed the rebels back from point to point. At one o'clock he had driven them out of the woods and across the road, which was the prolongation of that on which we stood. Here, by the side of their batteries, the rebels made a stand. They planted their flag directly in the road, and twice charged across it upon our men, but without moving them an inch. They were met by a destructive fire, and were compelled to fall still further back. Gradually the point of fire passed further away, until the dense clouds of smoke which marked the progress of the combat were at least half a mile to the left of what had been the central position of the rebels.

"It was now half-past two o'clock. I was at the advanced point of the front of our column, some hundred rods beyond the woods, in which the few troops then there were drawn up, when I decided to drive back to the town, for the purpose of sending you my despatch. As I passed up the road the balls and shells from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came; but, meeting Captain Ayres, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio Brigade, under General Schenck, to repel a rumoured attempt of cavalry to outflank this column. As I went forward he passed down. General Schenck's brigade was at once drawn up across the road, and Captain Ayres' guns were planted on a knoll at the left, when a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came down from the direction of Bull's Run, and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centreville, sent off my despatch, and started with all speed to return—intending to go with our troops upon what had been the

hotly-contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands. I had gone but a quarter of a mile when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage-waggons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops were retreating. Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen but a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster Stetson, of the Fire Zouaves, who told me, bursting into tears, that his regiment had been utterly cut to pieces, that the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were both killed, and that our troops had actually been repulsed. I still tried to proceed, but the advancing columns rendered it impossible, and I turned about. Leaving my carriage I went to a high point of ground, and saw, by the dense cloud of dust which rose over each of the three roads by which the three columns of the army had advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued. I waited half an hour or so to observe the troops and batteries as they arrived, and then started for Washington, to send my despatch, and write this letter. As I came past the hill on which the Secessionists had their intrenchments less than a week ago, I saw our forces taking up positions for a defence if they should be assailed."

#### AN IRISH SECESSIONIST'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The following letter appears in an Irish newspaper, and seems to give a somewhat Secessionist account of the affair:—

New York, July 23.

"In the midst of excitement, terror, and panic never witnessed in this city since Clinton heard the 'rebel' cannon thundering for its fall, I sit down to write you a few important corrections of the news going off to Europe by this day's New York papers and telegrams with reference to the fearful and disastrous battle of Sunday.

"The battle was probably the heaviest ever fought in America; whether as regards the number engaged, the number killed, wounded, and taken, or the toughness and ferocity of the fight. There were in all about 140,000 men engaged. The Northerners had exactly 65,000 men on the field, and the Southerners probably at least a strong force.

"There is no use concealing the fact. The retreat—the flight—was the most utter, fearful, and heartrending ever witnessed. The battle commenced at day-dawn on Sunday, and lasted all day. Up to four o'clock in the afternoon the day seemed, to our army, all their own. They had stormed and carried three of the advanced batteries of the Confederates. Several times, indeed, had those batteries changed hands. They were won and lost by each side three or four times in the course of eleven hours' hard and bloody fight. But at four p. m. the Northerners held them.

"At this point of the day's fortune Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy himself, came up by rail from Richmond, and took the command in person of the whole army of the South. Under him were General Beauregard, the first soldier of America, and General Johnstone. All over the roar of battle as it raged our men could hear the shouts that hailed the appearance on the field of the first President of the Southern Confederacy come to take his place at the head of his army, and for life or death try the dread issue of a conquering fall. Davis took the command of the centre; Beauregard the right; Johnstone the left wing. Suddenly there opened, on the part of the Southern centre, a whole line of batteries masked till now. Evidently they had hitherto only been playing with the Northerners. The game was in the toils; the moment was come for sealing his doom. The Southerners now showed in full force, and a splendid force they were. There was a heart and enthusiasm about them that made them absolutely spring like leopards on their prey. And lo! amongst them was a battalion of negro volunteers; a battalion at whose hands a terrible reckoning has been received by our troops! After an instant of desperate effort to make a stand, the Northern centre gave way—the left soon followed—the right for a time held its ground, fiercely fighting; but in vain;—at length the whole Northern army turned and fled. It is put forward by some of our papers that the flight was originated by the teamsters of the wagon train galloping off. I write from information direct from the disastrous scene. The teams were three miles in the rear at the time the flight began. In fact, they were ridden over by the fugitives.

"Never was such a sight seen on a road after a flying army. They left standards, baggage, ammunition-waggons, rifle-cannon, all their batteries, their commissariat, haversacks, blankets, tents, &c.; in fact, the *Tribune* states that the men threw away 28,000 stand of arms in their flight. Worse remains than all this. The wounded were abandoned by hundreds along the roadside, and were, with stragglers and camp-followers, ridden over by the streams of flying thousands. The victorious Southerners took an immense number of prisoners. It is currently reported here that they have prisoners enough in their hands now to compel a settlement. Amongst the prisoners are several Northern senators and members of Congress.

"Young John Mitchel, who, as you are doubtless aware, is serving in the Southern army, has been publicly commended for valour, and promoted to a captaincy in the South Carolina Irish Volunteers."

#### ALLEGED EXAGGERATION OF THE DISASTER.

A Washington telegram of the 23rd gives the following:—"Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed fell short of 1000. The rebels did not follow our retreating force after passing Bull's Run. Colonel Emstein, of the Pennsylvania 26th, returned to the battle-field about eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac. He reports the field clear, and not an enemy in sight. The state of affairs at Alexandria does not seem to indicate that we hold a position more advanced than before the march began. No person is allowed to pass beyond the lines, which seem to be four or five miles. The utmost excitement continues in Alexandria, and the citizens seem to anticipate an advance of the rebels within forty-eight hours. It is known, however, that Manassas Railway is unobstructed as far as Springfield; and the London road as far as Camp Union is also unobstructed. No official returns of the dead and wounded have yet been made out."

#### SECESSIONIST ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

A Southern account of the fight says:—

"General Beauregard and Staff are safe. General Beauregard's horse was shot under him. General Johnstone commanded the left, where the enemy made the fiercest attack. General Beauregard commanded the right. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest the centre engaged a portion of the enemy's forces, and decided the fortunes of the day."

#### THE RETREAT.

The special correspondent of the *Times* gives the following description of the scenes he witnessed in the retreat:—

"Having got near to the scene of action, we were giving our horses a brief rest before pushing on to the front, when suddenly up rode an officer, with a crowd of soldiers after him from the village. 'We've whipped them at all points!' he shouted. 'We've taken their batteries, and they're all retreating!' Such an uproar as followed! The spectators and the men cheered again and again, amid cries of 'Bravo!' 'Bully for us!' 'Didn't I tell you so?' and guttural 'hoos' from the Deutschland folk, and loud 'hurroos' from the Irish. Soon afterwards I proceeded on to the front. As I turned down into a narrow road or lane there was a forward movement among the large four-wheeled tilt-waggons, which raised a good deal of dust. My attention was particularly called to this by the occurrence of a few minutes afterwards. I rode forward at a long trot as well as I



could past the waggon and through the dust, when suddenly there arose a tumult in front of me at a small bridge across the road, and then I perceived the drivers of a set of waggon with the horses turned towards me, who were endeavouring to force their way against the stream of vehicles setting in the other direction. By the side of the new set of waggon there was a number of commissariat men and soldiers, whom at first sight I took to be the baggage guard. They looked excited and alarmed, and were running by the side of the horses—in front the dust quite obscured the view. At the bridge the currents met in wild disorder. "Turn back! retreat!" shouted the men from the front; "we're whipped, we're whipped!" They cursed and tugged at the horses' heads, and struggled with frenzy to get past. Running by me on foot was a man with the shoulder straps of an officer. "Pray, what is the matter, Sir?" "It means we're pretty badly whipped, and that's a fact!" he blurted out in puff, and continued his career. The teamsters of the advancing waggon now caught up the cry. "Turn back—turn your horses!" was the shout up the whole line; and, backing, plunging, rearing, and kicking, the horses which had been proceeding down the road reversed front and went off towards Centreville. Those behind them went madly rushing on, the drivers being quite indifferent whether glory or disgrace led the way, provided they could find it. In the midst of this extraordinary spectacle an officer, escorted by some dragoons, rode through the ruck with a light cart in charge. Another officer on foot, with his sword under his arm, ran up against me. "What is all this about?" "Why, we're pretty badly whipped. We're all in retreat. There's General Tyler there badly wounded." And on he ran. There came yet another, who said, "We're beaten on all points. The whole army is in retreat." Still there was no flight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation. True, there were many men in uniform flying towards the rear, but it did not appear as if they were beyond the proportions of a large baggage escort. I got my horse up into the field out of the road, and went on rapidly towards the front. Soon I met soldiers who were coming through the corn, mostly without arms; and presently I saw firelocks, cooking-tins, knapsacks, and great-coats on the ground, and observed that the confusion and speed of the baggage-carts became greater, and that many of them were crowded with men, or were followed by others, who clung to them. The ambulances were crowded with soldiers, but it did not look as if there were many wounded. Negro servants on led horses dashed frantically past; men in uniform, whom it were a disgrace to the profession of arms to call "soldiers," swarmed by on mules, chargers, and even draught horses, which had been cut out of carts or waggon, and went on with harness clinging to their heels, as frightened as their riders. Men literally screamed with rage and fright when their way was blocked up. On I rode, asking all "What is all this about?" and now and then, but rarely, receiving the answer, "We're whipped," or, "We're repulsed." Faces black and dusty, tongues out in the heat, eyes staring—it was a most wonderful sight. . . . What occurred at the hill I cannot say, but all the road from Centreville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of the runaways of an utterly demoralised army. Drivers flogged, lashed, spurred, and beat their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams, and ran by the side of the road; mounted men, servants, and men in uniform, vehicles of all sorts, commissariat-waggon thronged the narrow ways. At every shot a convulsion as it were seized upon the morbid mass of bones, sinew, wood, and iron, and thrilled through it, giving new energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from itself. Again the cry of "Cavalry!" arose. "What are you afraid of?" said I to a man who was running beside me. "I'm not afraid of you," replied the ruffian, levelling his piece at me and pulling the trigger. It was not loaded or the cap was not on, for the gun did not go off. And so the flight went on. At one time a whole mass of infantry, with fixed bayonets, ran down the bank of the road, and some, falling as they ran, must have killed or wounded those among whom they fell.

## GENERAL BEAUREGARD AND HIS POSITION.

A Southern paper, in a letter dated Manassas Junction, June 7, thus describes the Confederate position there, and the efforts of General Beauregard to strengthen it. The remarks on the character of the General himself are graphic, if correct:—

"This place still continues the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac. There are many indications of an intended forward movement, the better to invite the enemy to an engagement; but the work of fortification still continues. By nature the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole State. About halfway between the eastern spur of the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly that there is scarcely a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches off towards the head waters of the Occoquan, through a wooded country, which is easily made impassable by the felling of trees. The left is a rolling table-land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rough and so rugged that it is a defence to itself. The key to the whole position, in fact, is precisely that point which General Beauregard chose for his centre, and which he has fortified so strongly that, in the opinion of military men, 5000 men could there hold 20,000 at bay. The position, in fact, is fortified in part by Nature herself. It is a succession of hills, nearly equidistant from each other, in front of which is a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is passable only at two points, and those through gorges which fifty men could defend against a whole army. Of the fortifications superadded here by General Beauregard to those of Nature it is, of course, not proper for me to speak. The general reader, in fact, will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of forts some two miles in extent, zigzag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, casemates, and everything that properly belongs to works of this kind. The strength and advantages of this position at Manassas are very much increased by the fact that fourteen miles further on is a position of similar formation, while the country between is admirably adapted to the subsistence and intrenchment of troops in numbers as large as they can easily be manoeuvred on the real battle-field. Water is good and abundant, forage such as is everywhere found in the rich farming districts of Virginia, and the communication with all parts of the country easy. Here, overlooking an extensive plain, watered by mountain streams which ultimately find their way to the Potomac, and divided into verdant fields of wheat, oats, and corn, pasture and meadow, are the head-quarters of the advanced forces of the army of the Potomac. They are South Carolinians, Louisianians, Alabamians, Mississippians, and Virginians, for the most part. As might be expected from the skill with which he has chosen his position, and the system with which he encamps and moves his men, General Beauregard is very popular here. I doubt if Napoleon himself had more the undivided confidence of his army. By nature, as also from a wise policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here knows his plans or a single move of a regiment before it is made, and then only the Colonel and his men know where it goes to. There is not a man here who can give anything like a satisfactory answer how many men he has, or where his exact lines are. For the distance of fourteen miles around you see tents everywhere, and from them you can make a rough estimate of his men; but how many more are encamped on the byroads and in the forests none can tell. The new-comer, from what he sees at first glance, puts down the numbers at about 30,000 men; those who have been here longest estimate his force at 40,000, 50,000, and some even at 60,000 strong; and there is the same discrepancy as to the quantity of his artillery. So close does the General keep his affairs to himself that his left hand hardly knows what his right hand doeth; and so jealous is he of this prerogative of a commanding officer that I verily believe, if he suspected his coat of any acquaintance with the plans revolving within him, he would cast it off."

General McClellan has been appointed to command the Federal army on the Potomac, in place of General McDowell, who, having been unsuccessful, is of course disgraced, and will probably resume his former position of brigadier general. Brigadier-General Rosen-  
crantz is to succeed General McClellan in command on the Upper Potomac.

The War Department has received information that the Confederates are advancing to attack Harper's Ferry.

The New York press and the Union Defence Committee attribute the disaster at Bull's Run to the incapacity of the Federal Cabinet.

The New York Times correspondent at Fort Pickens states that Admiral Milne has officially informed the British Government that the blockade is totally insufficient.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, the Removal of Irish Poor Bill, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Windsor Suspended Canonries Bill, the Trustees (Scotland) Bill, and the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill.

The Lord Chancellor, on the third reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, said he regarded it, even in its altered shape, as a great benefit to the commercial world; and although, in compliance with the directions of their Lordships, he had buried his Chief Judgeship in Bankruptcy, he had done so in sure hope of its speedy resurrection.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for the revision of the statutes from the earliest times.

The Marquis of NORMANBY withdrew a motion of which he had given notice for papers relating to the state of the Duchy of Massa-Carrara in 1855, '56, '57, and '58, stating that the whole matter would be made the subject of a publication.

Several bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## IRISH MEASURES.

Mr. BLAKE called the attention of the Secretary for Ireland to the want existing in the Irish district lunatic asylums of necessary appliances for promoting the happiness and recovery of the insane.

Mr. HENNESSY wished to know why the Bill for Amending the Marriage Law in Ireland, the Bill for Regulating Markets and Fairs in Ireland, and the Bill for Establishing a Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in that country—all measures introduced by the Government—had not been proceeded with.

Sir R. PEEL was obliged to Mr. Blake for drawing his attention to the subject of lunatic asylums in Ireland, which would meet with due attention. He, however, pointed out that the asylums in Ireland were not in so deficient a state as seemed to be inferred from the statement of the hon. gentleman. The percentage of recoveries was greater than that of other countries. He was unable to answer Mr. Hennessy as to the reason why the bills he had alluded to had been dropped; but the subjects to which they referred would meet with his attention.

Mr. CARDWELL explained that he had not proceeded with the Bill for Amending the Marriage Law of Ireland in deference to the expressed wishes of Irish members; and the other bills were abandoned in consequence of the absence of several Irish members who were engaged at assizes.

## SPANISH OCCUPATION OF TETUAN.—STATE OF NAPLES.

Mr. DANBY GRIFFITH called attention to the question of the occupation of Tetuan by Spain, and expressed a hope that the British Government would exert its influence to prevent the accomplishment of that object. This matter was of importance in reference to the security of Gibraltar.

Sir G. BOWYER asked whether it was true that the Swiss troops formerly in the service of the King of Naples had been ordered by the Sardinian Minister to leave Naples, contrary to the terms of the capitulation; and if the Government would interfere to obtain their rights for these Swiss troops? The hon. gentleman also stated that Generals Cialdini and Pinelli were perpetrating acts of great cruelty upon the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, who were desirous of restoring their lawful Sovereign, and he called upon the noble Lord to use the influence of his Government to put an end to such a state of things.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in reference to the first question, that the occupation of Tetuan by Spain was contingent on the payment of a certain indemnity which the Emperor of Morocco had a difficulty in paying. Negotiations on the subject were still going on, and as far as the Government could assist in bringing about an amicable settlement they would do so. There was no reason to suppose that Spain contemplated a permanent occupation of Tetuan. With regard to the second subject mooted, as to the Swiss troops at Naples, he believed that the Swiss Government had recalled them. As to the state of things in the Two Sicilies, if, as the hon. gentleman represented, the people of that part of Italy were reluctant to remain under the dominion of Victor Emmanuel, and wished to transfer their allegiance to their late ruler, they must be a very extraordinary people indeed; for, with the exception of that of Rome, the late Government of Naples was the worst on the face of the earth. The peace of Naples was at present disturbed by persons who were sent from the Holy City to commit the unholy acts of murdering and burning people alive. It was in behalf of such persons that the hon. Baronet wished the British Government to interpose, but the Government would do no such thing. He hoped that the vigour of Generals Cialdini and Pinelli would soon restore order in that part of Italy, the inhabitants of which rejoiced to have been delivered from the iron despotism under which they and their forefathers had groaned.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. W. EWART moved—1. That, so soon as the Estimates are ready, one night in each week be given to their consideration; motions on going into Committee of Supply being on that day not permitted, except by express permission of the House. 2. That on other nights, when Supply is an order of the day, the speeches of members who bring forward motions on going into Committee of Supply be restricted to the limit of a quarter of an hour. 3. That when a bill is referred to a Select Committee the report of such Committee shall be received and the bill stand for further consideration without the intervention of a Committee of the whole House, unless the House shall order the bill to be recommitted. 4. That such Committees, and all Select Committees, consist of not more than five (or seven) members, named by the Committee of Selection, who shall choose them for their knowledge of the subject to be submitted to their consideration, and ascertain that they will be able to attend regularly in such Committee. 5. That no opposed business be proceeded with after the hour of one o'clock in the morning. After a brief discussion the motion was withdrawn.

## EMPLOYMENT OF SAPPERS ON WORKS AT CHELSEA.

A short discussion took place on the subject of the employment of Sappers and Miners on works at Chelsea, where the workmen of the contractors had struck, in the course of which Sir G. C. LEWIS said that practice would be discontinued after Sept. 1.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, an address to the Crown was carried for an inquiry into the employment of women and young persons in trades and manufactures not already regulated by law.

The bills on the paper were advanced their remaining stage, and their Lordships adjourned until half-past one o'clock on Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to Colonel French.

Sir GEORGE GRAY was understood to say that the Government would, if possible, make some communication to the House next day as to their intentions with regard to renewing postal communication between the west coast of Ireland and New York.

The other business before the House was merely of a routine character. Tuesday.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The ceremony of proroguing Parliament took place this afternoon with the usual formalities, but without any of the interest with which that event is invested when her Majesty attends in person.

The House of Lords met at one o'clock, and, after some conversation as to the Galway contract, introduced by Lord Clarendon, the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to prorogue Parliament took their seats shortly before two o'clock, vested in the robes usually worn on such occasions.

The Commons having been summoned, the Speaker, with a few members, appeared at the bar, and the Royal assent having been given to some public and private bills,

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech, which was as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of that peninsula in one Monarchy, under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has, throughout, abstained from any active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wish as to these affairs is, that they may be settled in the manner best suited to the welfare and happiness of the Italian people.

The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have, unfortunately, assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this calamitous result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the measures adopted for the restoration of order and tranquillity in Syria, in virtue of Conventions between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, having accomplished their purpose, the European troops which, in pursuance of those Conventions, were for a time stationed in Syria to co-operate with the troops and authorities of the Sultan, have been withdrawn; and her Majesty trusts that the arrangements which have been made for the administration of the districts which had been disturbed will henceforward secure their internal tranquillity.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the rapid improvement in the internal condition of her East Indian territories, and the progress which has been made towards equalising the revenue and expenditure of that part of her empire.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year; and her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that, after amply providing for the wants of the public service, you have been able to make a sensible diminution in the taxes levied upon her people.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you the deep gratification with which she has witnessed the spirit of devoted patriotism which continues to animate her volunteer forces, and the admiration with which she has observed their rapid progress in discipline and military efficiency.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Act for completing the number of the members of the House of Commons by allotting the forfeited seats of Sudbury and St. Albans.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act for improving the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency will be productive of important advantage to the trade and commerce of her subjects.

Her Majesty has given her ready assent to Acts for consolidating and assimilating the criminal law of England and Ireland and for promoting the revision of the statute law.

Her Majesty has given her assent to important Acts which she trusts will have the effect of opening more largely employment in the public service to the European and native inhabitants of India; of improving the means of legislation; of furthering the ends of justice; and of promoting the contentment and well-being of all classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects.

Her Majesty has assented with pleasure to the Act for the improvement of harbours on the coast of the United Kingdom, and for relieving merchant shipping from passing tolls, and also to the Act for improving the administration of the law relating to the relief and the removal of the poor.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act for rendering more easy arrangements connected with the drainage of land will assist agricultural improvements in many parts of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to many other measures of public usefulness, the results of your labours during the Session now brought to its close.

Her Majesty has observed with heartfelt satisfaction the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law, which prevails throughout all her dominions, and she trusts that by wise legislation and a just administration of the law the continuation of this happy state of things will be secured.

On returning to your respective counties you will still have important public duties to perform; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and may guide them to the attainment of the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament prorogued until Tuesday, October 22.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. BRADY asked what were the intentions of the Government relative to the renewal of the Galway packet contract?

Lord FERNOL put in a claim for Cork as the point of departure, in the event of any company being subsidised to maintain postal communication between Ireland and the States of America.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government was disposed to give a favourable consideration to the claims of the Galway Packet Company whenever they were in a condition to show, by the capital they possessed or could command, and by the shipping in their service, that there was a reasonable prospect of their being able to fulfil their engagements. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Government was of opinion that it would not be fair to throw this contract open to general competition; but no contract would be entered into which would not be subject to the revision of the House of Commons.

## AMERICA.

Mr. WYLD inquired whether her Majesty's Government had received any communication from the President of the United States, or from the British Ambassador at Washington, that it was the intention of the Government of the United States to station vessels off the ports of the Southern States of America to collect and levy duties upon foreign merchandise?

Lord PALMERSTON said that Congress had passed a law to enable the President to do what Mr. Wyld referred to; but, if done, it would be practically a supersession of the blockade. It was evident that a Power could not blockade ports to prevent ships entering them, and at the same time levy duties on the assumption that the ships did enter. The British Government had not yet been informed of the intentions of the President on the subject.

## THE MUSKETS TAKEN AT GAZTA.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked whether the Government had received accounts that 30,000 muskets which had been taken by the French authorities from Neapolitan troops crossing into the Roman territory from before Gaeta during the siege of that place had been allowed by the French to be made use of in arming the bands of brigands and Bourbonists which have been organised within the Papal territory for the invasion of the southern provinces of Italy.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the arms were given over to the Papal Government, that being the Government of the country. Any distribution of arms since that time could not be by the French Government, but by the Papal Government. His own belief was that they had been distributed for the purpose of making disturbances on Neapolitan territory.

## IRISH AFFAIRS.—THE PROROGATION.

Mr. SCULLY was calling attention to the omissions of the Government in relation to Irish affairs, when the House was summoned to the bar of the House of Peers to hear the Royal prorogation speech read by Commission.

On returning, the Speech was read by the Speaker at the table, and the House forthwith separated for the recess.

A RETURN just made to Parliament shows that since the beginning of 1854 the embodied militia of the United Kingdom has furnished 42,733 volunteers to the regular army, and the disembodied militia 33,624.





SKETCHING FROM NATURE.

## SKETCHING FROM NATURE.

WHEN Parliament is up, and members rush off into the country, or invade the baths at German watering-places; when all sorts and all conditions of tourists begin to count up the resources of their favourite haunts, and feel an undefined longing for emigration; when everybody, whether he can command a hatful of gold or only half a handful of silver, betakes himself to the breeziest spot on which his fancy dwells, whether it be Baden or Broadstairs, Schaffhausen or Sheerness; at such a time commend us to some secluded nook where the brain, weary with the work of twelve long months, may find rest amidst the sweet sights, sounds, and smells of pure Nature—some secluded nook, but not without good company, the presence of those we love to keep us from social stagnation; the moderate pursuit of some favourite amusement which will keep the hand and eye occupied, and the brain and tongue free. To those who have just enough skill to delight in it as an amusement, the sketching excursion is as pleasant a way of passing a day as any we know of. There is at once an

object or going out, and a consciousness of *doing* something which enhances the pleasure of the *al fresco* meal and the after-dinner lounge under the tree where the mossy ottoman invites to a day-dream none the less brilliant for its partaking of the nature of friendly argument. Above all, let some of those in our company be in the spring and summer time of life, sweet and trustful girlhood, womanly gentleness, pure and honest manhood: so shall our time pass happily, and the glorious aspects of flood, and wood, and mountain, find a response in thankful hearts and in minds softened and tranquillised by even a brief season of rest.

## VISITORS TO HOLBEIN'S STUDIO.

THERE is always something of romance associated with the painter's workroom. Art is, after all, such a living thing that some strange, undefined presence seems to hover about the precincts of its courts, whether they be mean or splendid. In some of the old-world studios this feeling was heightened by the peculiarity not only of the

room itself, but of the antique furniture, the strange implements (some of them belonging to alchemy), the anatomical studies, and the light moderated and adjusted by the heavy hangings which open up dark, dreamy nooks here and there in the vast apartment. All this must have been peculiarly the case with Holbein's studio, for he delighted in accumulating strange arms, magnificent dresses, rich hangings, costly furniture; and when bankruptcy came upon him, his collection was found to be of very considerable value. Painters were a sort of Art-Kings in those days—at least, some of the foremost of them were—men who received even titled visitors with their hats on their heads, and, we can imagine, pointed to a seat with the end of the maul-stick. Isn't there a story of a King stooping to pick up the brush for one of them? There is no doubt of the truth of it, and that the Monarch, who certainly lost none of his dignity thereby, since he could well afford such an act of regal courtesy, neither expected nor received many thanks from the painter.

England has a long-standing interest in Holbein, for he came here and did work for us, and his labours have borne the light of more





A VISIT TO HOLBEIN'S STUDIO —(FROM A PICTURE, BY E. HODGSON, IN THE RECENT EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

than three centuries, through which his round, jolly face looks at us from under that flat, plumed, and jewelled hat so familiar to us all. He made money too, notwithstanding his love of finery—made money, and lost and spent it, and worked for more, but, we fear, died poor at last. The great painter's studio was doubtless resorted to by goodly company, and Mr. Hodgson, the painter of the picture from which our engraving is taken, has portrayed one of the most distinguished parties who ever visited the workroom of Holbein in England. Sir Thomas More and his daughter—names that will live for ever in English history—have come to see the completed portrait, and there is not a little humour in the picture, although its subject is not essentially humorous—in the position in which the great Chancellor stands there regarding the presentment of himself, which looks so confidentially out upon him from the canvas.

#### THE WARRIOR IRON-CASED SHIP.

THE Warrior was moved down to Greenhithe on Thursday, making use of her own engines for the first time. At Greenhithe she will most probably remain during the rest of the present month, swinging to adjust compasses, and taking in her heavy stores and armament. From Greenhithe the Warrior will, early next month, go round under steam to Portsmouth. This will be her first real trip, for, of course, when dropping down the river there will be no opportunity of judging how she either steers or steams. Even the run round to Portsmouth, unless the weather proves very heavy, will give no fair specimen of her powers, as the large iron launching

cleats are still fastened to her bottom, which is also supposed to be very foul. She will be docked at Portsmouth for three or four days, to get rid of these impediments, and then, probably in the beginning or October, stand out for a regular trial-trip in the Bay of Biscay, where her seagoing qualities will be tested with the severest impartiality.

Workmen just now are busily engaged in building a shotproof tower, or rifle chamber, in the centre of the spar-deck, just forward of the mainmast. It is oval-shaped, being about 12 feet long by 8 feet wide, and a little over 7 feet high. It is built of double teak, lined with iron, and will be coated all over its sides and roof with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron plates, exactly similar to the Warrior's broadside. At about 6 feet from the ground a series of small apertures, of some 6 inches diameter, will be pierced for the men to fire through. The theory of this tower is that the Warrior when fully laden will be little more than a frigate's height from the water, and in engaging a large ship (say a three-decker, with its usual crowd of guns on the spar-deck) the enemy would be able to fire right down on to the deck of the Warrior, and clear it of every living soul. The tower on deck is capable of holding at least eight men, who have two small openings through which they can communicate with the crew below, and up which loaded rifles can be passed for them to fire through the loopholes as fast as possible. The fire of these eight marksmen continually supplied with loaded rifles, and sending their bullets through the enemy's ports, would be enough, it is estimated, to keep down the fire of eight or ten guns, while in case of an attempt to carry by boarding they would, of

course, be able to inflict a murderous slaughter on the assailants scattered over the vast expanse of deck and utterly exposed. One cupola melting-furnace has been erected in the forward stokehole for melting iron to fill shells with. A full charge in this of, say, six tons, would supply molten iron for upwards of 500 missiles. A half dozen such shots lodging between the timbers of a wooden ship would set her in a blaze from stem to stern in ten minutes.

With a vessel of such peculiar construction as the Warrior nothing appeared so difficult of accomplishment as securing a perfect system of ventilation through her dark iron-bound decks. This all-important matter has now, we are glad to say, been brought to almost complete perfection, and either in action or out of it the Warrior will be one of the best ventilated ships afloat. The draught of air is secured by means of two large metal pipes, which pass throughout the entire length of the vessel from stem to stern. In addition to the natural draught through these, the air, whenever it is necessary, can be driven through them at a prodigious velocity by fans worked by a 30-horse power auxiliary engine. These pipes ventilate all the coal-bunkers, and keep a constant passage of air through the 'tween decks, and ordinary canvas hose-pipes screwed into the sides of the pipe convey strong currents to any portion of the ship, just as so water would be conveyed. When in action a powerful draught of air can be sent by the fanners through all the pipes and coal-bunkers. The latter, of course, communicate directly with the coal-shoots on the main-deck, the covers of which being taken off will allow a great stream of air to rise almost between each gun amidships. The smoke, therefore, of the guns will be, it is hoped, driven out through



the ventilators over the portholes. But for some such arrangement as this, with the very narrow portholes of the Warrior, and the quantity of smoke generated by the firing of breech loaders, her main deck would be little short of suffocating during an engagement. The stokeholes, it is anticipated, will be very cool, but the engine-room not so much so. It is very likely, therefore, that the latter will be fitted with down and up cast airshafts, which will do all that is necessary in the shape of ventilation.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 171.

### A STRANGE DEPUTATION.

One day last week the dullness of the lobby was agreeably relieved by the sudden entrance of a body of strangers numbering some twenty or thirty men. They marched in by the public entrance; they filed, under the direction of their leader, into the left-hand corner behind the candelabrum; and for a time some curiosity was felt to know who they could be. That they were not country excursionists was clear, for while waiting in their corner they manifested but little curiosity or wonder. They rather seemed to have some important business on hand, for there was evidently a discussion going on upon some point of procedure. Their leader seemed to be drilling and instructing them, as it appeared to us. Who could they be? Our attention was not specially drawn to these strangers until they had been in the lobby some minutes, but when we did glance at them our experience and knowledge at once told us who they were. The short man who was giving them instructions was certainly Mr. Potter; the men were as clearly working builders. But what do they here? Are they come to overawe the House of Commons as the excited workmen of 1815 did when the Corn Law was passed, and as the Birmingham unionists threatened to do in 1832 when "the bill" was in danger? No! nothing of the sort is their object, we may be sure. The smallness of their number and their peaceable demeanour show that they have no such intention as this. Besides, times have changed, and we have all changed with them, since 1815 and 1832. Reason is the weapon now, even amongst working men, and physical force is an exploded idea. These men, we soon learned, had a grievance to complain of, had come here by appointment made with the Secretary for War, peaceably to urge their complaint, and quietly and earnestly to reason against the continuance of their grievance. The wrong which these men complained of was the interference of the War Office in their dispute with their masters by the employment of Sappers and Miners at certain extensive barrack works at Chelsea, and they had come to plead their cause face to face with the Secretary for War. For a time they stood where Mr. Potter had placed them; but soon Mr. Ayrton made his appearance, and marched them off to the tea-room, where they quietly waited till Sir George Lewis could see them. He was engaged in the House about some bill; but in about half an hour, that business being ended, he went into the tea-room to receive this deputation. What Sir George said to these men, and what they said to him, we cannot, of course, report, for the meeting was private; but we have learned that the business was conducted with the gravest decorum; that, whilst on the one hand Sir George was urbane and patient, on the other the men were respectful but firm, and, unawed by the presence of her Majesty's Secretary of State, were able to state their case calmly and intelligibly, and to reason upon it with acuteness and force. Indeed, we have heard that Sir George was very much impressed and gratified by the demeanour and intelligence of these men. And one thing we know certainly—viz., that their request was promptly granted, and that on the 1st of September the Sappers and Miners are to be discharged. And now, in leaving the subject, does it not strike our readers, we would ask, that this is rather an interesting scene, this meeting of a high State official—the representative of Majesty—with these plain, hardheaded, working men? To our minds it is an episode of no common interest. In the first place, it is probable that in no other country in Europe could such a meeting, with all its attendant circumstances, be possible. Indeed, we have been told that it is a novelty even here. Our Secretaries of State have had deputations enough we know—"mild Sabbatarian, loud Irish, maddened Spanish bondholders, frantic bank victims," as *Punch* lately phrased it; but a deputation of working men on strike—or, to be correct, "locked out"—to a secretary of war, is, we are told, something new under the sun; and then note the circumstances of this meeting—the utter absence of all circumlocutory diplomacy and ceremony on the part of the representative of Majesty, and not less the brave, cool self-possession of the men. On the one side we have no airs, no lofty assumption; on the other, whilst there is the most respectful demeanour, there is no abject fear, and nothing approaching to flunkeyism. Now, we venture to think that this is a picture—the meeting of high officiality with some dozen or two of hardy sons of toil face to face upon a level platform in equality—worthy of contemplation. That it was suggestive of thoughts in the calm, philosophic mind of Sir George we cannot doubt; and when another Reform Bill shall come before the House, as inevitably come it will in due time, we may hear more of this meeting; and, lastly, how much better is this picture than that which is presented to us in "The Life of General Sir Charles Napier," when that gallant and good man was watching over the northern districts with cannon and cavalry, the artisans all out of work and secretly arming?

### MR. POTTER.

And now a word or two about the notable Mr. Potter—the active, bustling, nimble, little man at the head of these artisans. Few men have been subjected to so much obloquy as Mr. Potter. Almost the entire press has been against him, but still, as you see, he is not crushed—still he retains the confidence of his clients, and amidst all the privations and anxieties, and occasional misgivings, they have never lost their faith in the loyalty and integrity of their leader. There must, then, surely, be more in this man than some people imagine: one thing is certain, he is no fool, this Mr. Potter; all his letters prove this, to say nothing of the tact and power of organisation which he has shown. And surely we must also give him credit for a good deal of solid English pluck, pertinacity, and patience. Some of our press-writers have denounced him as selfish; but we have learned that this charge can hardly be maintained, for he has gained nothing from the movement which he has organised and conducted more than he would have gained by his trade. "But is he not utterly wrong?" Well, that remains to be seen, for the wisdom or folly of a contest like this can only be known by the result of the struggle. The question cannot be decided by abstract argument. If Mr. Potter shall succeed in any considerable degree, his success will prove that he was right. And here we have another proof of what has been so often urged by a great thinker now living, that the rights and the rights of men are often identical.

### "THE RULING PASSION."

During the whole of last week the House was evidently *in articulo mortis*, gasping out its doomed life, as it were. On Monday it took a long breath, and sat up till twelve o'clock; but on Tuesday it gave in at six. On Wednesday it showed a little more of life than was expected; but on Thursday and Friday there was some difficulty in rousing it to action, and it soon faded away, exhausted. But it is remarkable how "the ruling passion strong in death" manifested itself in some of the members. Mr. Darby Griffith, for example, would talk almost to the last, and on Friday afternoon he fairly got the House by the ear—or perhaps we ought rather to say, figuratively, by the button; for it is questionable whether anybody listened. It was on the motion for adjournment that he rose, and he was evidently in his glory; for, as it was not four o'clock, the House could not be counted out, and he could not be called to order for irrelevancy, for on a motion for adjournment you may talk *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* with no fear of interruption from the Speaker. And

so Mr. Griffith maundered and wandered, in the most serpentine way imaginable, to his heart's content. As we have hinted, nobody listened; but, as our readers are well aware by this time, a man really afflicted with the *rabies loquendi*—the talking madness—does not care about listeners. And then after Mr. Darby Griffith we had Sir George Bowyer upon Italian brigandage, which he interpreted as a yearning of a loyal people for the return of their natural Sovereign. It was a dreary speech; but in the end we did not grudge the time, as Sir George's harangue brought up the gallant, plucky Premier, who, lively as ever, though he has sat upon that bench more hours this Session than any man in the House, made short work of Sir George Bowyer, forced, one after another, all his positions, cut him up hip and thigh, and carried war into the heart of the enemy's quarters. Poor Sir George was excited beyond measure whilst the noble Lord was speaking, and, as he could not reply, he made signs to Mr. Pope Hennessy to bring up reinforcements. That gentleman, however, evidently thought discretion the better part of valour; for, when the Premier sat down, instead of rushing to the help of "his honourable friend," he took up his hat and marched out of the House.

### MR. VINCENT SCULLY AGAIN.

But, true to his character, Mr. Vincent Scully determined to have the last word. This loquacious gentleman left the House some three weeks ago for Ireland, and it was hoped that we had seen the last of him for this Session; but on Monday he glided again into the House, like a troubled spirit, and within an hour of his entrance he was upon his legs giving notice that to-morrow, if opportunity offered, he should call attention to what had been done and left undone in Irish legislation. The House gave a significant laugh at Mr. Scully's announcement, as it was well known that "to-morrow" would be the final day of the Session. However, "to-morrow" Mr. Scully was in presence, and, when the way was cleared, rose to make his promised résumé. We took his rising very good-humouredly, and had none of the feelings which afflict us generally when Mr. Scully gets upon his legs. The business was all over, we were waiting for the appearance of Black Rod, and the interim might as well be occupied by Mr. Scully as by anybody else. Of course not a soul listened to Mr. Scully. The Speaker was enjoying a cosy chat with Sir George Grey; Lord Palmerston was gossiping with Sir George Lewis; and the members, all and sundry, were broken up into knots. [The news of the defeat of the Northerners in America was no doubt for the most part, the topic of conversation. The only man who seemed to be listening was Sir Robert Peel, who sat twirling his moustache with his eyes full upon Mr. Scully, but there was a certain vacant look on his countenance which seemed to indicate that though his eyes were upon Mr. S. his mind was elsewhere. Thus matters went on for about twenty minutes, and then suddenly came the end; for when Mr. Scully was in the midst of a sentence he was abruptly blown back into his seat by the sonorous announcement at the bar of the approach of "Black Rod," and in a minute afterwards Sir Augustus Clifford, clothed in his Windsor uniform of blue sparkling with gold, marched up the House. A merry, joyous laugh broke forth as Mr. Scully dropped down like a shot bird, which had hardly subsided when Sir Augustus made his appearance; but Sir Augustus is an old hand, and well knew what the laughter meant.]

### ALL OVER.

And now it is all over. The Speech has been delivered—Mr. Speaker has come back without the mace—the members are all gone, scattered to the four winds—the halls of Parliament are "desolate as the dwellings of Moria"—and we, too, making our bow to our readers, are also off to the mountains, or heather, or

Far as the wild swan wings, to where the sky  
Dips down to sea and land.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

### AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND LEGISLATORS.

THE news of the rout of the "Grand Army of the Potomac," as told by the *Times*' correspondent especially, possesses points of interest beyond its connection with the history of our day. Under a literary aspect, for instance, it shows us by its minute exemplification of details how impotent are the ordinary set phrases by which national calamities are indicated in the writings from which we are compelled to study the doings of the past. We may read that Alexander routed King Darius, or that Caesar put the forces of Pompey to flight; and that, generally, is all we can learn on the subject. It is only since last week that non-combatants know the true, hideous meaning of these expressions. And yet the flight of Darius's army, and the panic among the soldiers of Pompey, were no doubt followed by incidents similar to those of Bull's Run in our own day. There must have been the same confusion of men, horses, and carriages; officers attempting to stem the tide by slaying foremost runaways, cowards turning upon their friends for endeavouring to stay them, and miserable fugitives sinking unarmoured to perish by the roadside of fatigue and terror.

It has another interest for us English as a solemn warning. The Northern army thus routed consisted exclusively of volunteers. The same blood which flows in the veins of our own riflemen urged these men to the battle Celtic impetuosity, lowland Scottish steadiness, the dogged courage of the Anglo-Saxon, and the unimpressibility of the Teutonic races, were all represented in the Northern ranks as in our own. And yet, all these are seen flying, madly, before an unpursuing enemy, actually incredulous of the fact. The sole cause of this must be the lack of steady, unremitting attention to drill. (Over and over again our volunteer inspectors and commanding officers have urged this point on our own riflemen. It is not the mere physical promptness, after all, which is the grand result of drill, for any young fellow may possibly "right about face" as well after a dozen lessons as after a hundred. It is the moral confidence which constant drill, until ready, unwavering obedience to command becomes a positive mental habit, which is the chief object to be attained. In this our cousins across the Atlantic have failed; and behold the result in their becoming a derision to their foes and a sorrow to their friends.)

While this disaster is yet news in England, the public is

startled by the announcement of a fiscal blunder on the part of the Federals which may be no less perilous than the panic at Bull's Run. The President has been authorised by Congress to collect customs dues upon the open ocean, outside the blockaded Southern ports. This is worse than a mere error; it is blundering, combined with utter illogicality and gross injustice. For, firstly, if any foreign vessel may pass a blockade on payment of customs for the shore, that blockade no longer exists. It has been transformed into a mere removal of the custom-house. Secondly, suppose these dues to be paid to the Northern blockading squadron, is it at all likely that the Custom-house authorities at the Southern ports will recognise a payment of their own customs made to an invading enemy? Of course they will insist on payment to them as well; and, as the North will certainly not refund either to the neutral, who has paid both parties, or to the South, with whom they are at war, the effect of this precious regulation is simply to mulct neutral merchants for the interminable quarrels of Americans. True, the neutrals may have the option of not paying either party, or of charging a higher price in consequence of the double duty. But in the first case, they must take the goods another voyage; in the second, the Southerners will have their advantage in threatening to resist this by non-purchase.

But beyond all this is the danger that the small amount of profit to be realised by the enforcement of this unjust regulation will be obtained at the cost of war with the European Powers. The Northerners are already paying a bitter penalty for at least one legislative blunder. Their refusal to join with the rest of the world in the discouragement of privateering has recoiled heavily upon themselves. They are the sole sufferers. Yet they are seemingly about to attempt the commission of as flagrant and unjust a violation of international law as can well be conceived; and the moment they choose is not that of the plenitude of power, but that of the throes of defeat and dissolution. The general sentiment of Europe throughout the American difficulty has been that of sorrow and sympathy. The attitude of America has been that of a fractious invalid, resenting kindness as impertinence, taunting and bullying her friends, and increasing the virulence of anger on finding her insults and her menaces regarded with pity when she shows herself too unreasonable for gentle rebuke.

### DEATH OF LORD HERBERT.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Lord Herbert of Lea. His Lordship expired at Wilton House, near Salisbury, on Friday week. Although suffering from a disease of the kidneys known as "Bright's disease" for months past, it was hoped that a stay at Spa might prove beneficial. On the 10th of last month his Lordship, accompanied by his wife, left for Belgium. He found no relief, and, daily becoming weaker, his Lordship expressed his anxiety to return home, that he might die in the bosom of his family. His Lordship reached Dover on Monday week from the Continent, and on the following Wednesday departed for Wilton House in company with Lady Herbert and the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury. To the great grief of his relatives it was found that evening that his Lordship had lost his sight. On Thursday afternoon a change for the worse took place, and, as it was apparent his Lordship was fast sinking, his relatives in town were apprised by telegraph of his critical condition. The Earl of Clanwilliam, the Countess (Dowager) of Dunmore, and Viscount and Viscountess De Vesci, in consequence repaired to Wilton, and had the consolation of being with the other members of the family at the dissolution of his Lordship.

In the last Number of the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES* we published a portrait of Lord Herbert, together with an outline of his political career, and need not again go over the same facts. His Lordship's death at the comparatively early age of fifty-one will be universally regretted, the more so as it is evident he did not relinquish the service of his country till absolutely compelled by the state of his health to do so. He may be said to have literally "died with harness on his back," a fact which will not be soon obliterated from the memory of his countrymen. His Lordship leaves a family of six children—four sons and two daughters—by the eldest of whom, George Robert Charles, who completed his eleventh year last month, he is succeeded in his title and estates.

The mortal remains of his Lordship were yesterday deposited in the family vault in Wilton Church, a beautiful edifice close to Wilton House, and which the late Lord built entirely at his own expense.

### OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF NEWBURGH.—The above lady died on Sunday last at her seat, Slindon, near Arundel, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. The Dowager Countess was a peer's widow, and only daughter of Joseph Webb, Esq., Ostock House, Wilt; married, 1759, the fifth Earl of Newburgh, who died in 1814.

ADMIRAL SIR BARRINGTON REYNOLDS, K.C.B.—Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., expired at an early hour on Saturday morning, at Penzance, his residence, near Truro. The gallant Admiral was the son of Rear-Admiral Robert C. Reynolds, who was lost in the *St. George*, 98, on returning home from the Baltic, in December, 1811, and was born in 1785. His several commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, September 18, 1801; Commander, October 3, 1810; Captain, January 22, 1812; Rear-Admiral, January 8, 1818; Vice Admiral, July 4, 1835; and Admiral, Nov. 1, 1860.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HERBERT, K.C.B.—Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert died on Monday morning at his town residence, in Cadogan-place, after a protracted illness. The gallant officer, who was the second son of Mr. R. T. Herbert, of the county of Kerry, was born in 1793, and was a collateral member of the noble house of Pembroke. He entered the Navy in July, 1803, on board the *Excellent*, 74, Captain F. Sotheron. The late Admiral's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, October 10, 1809; Captain, Nov. 23, 1822; Rear-Admiral, October 26, 1832; and Vice-Admiral, Dec. 8, 1837. From February until December, 1852, he was one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland being First Lord. He represented Dartmouth in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to April, 1857, but contested that borough unsuccessfully in 1859.

GENERAL FRANKLYN, C.B.—General Franklyn, C.B., died on the 5th inst., in his 59th year. The deceased entered the Army in 1823, and commanded the Second Brigade at Alumbagh, in February and March, 1855, and, subsequently, the First Division, and was present at the defeat of the enemy's attack. In March, 1859, when the position at the Alumbagh was attacked by the enemy in great force under the Moulvie, and which attack was successfully repulsed, he commanded the First Division of the Army. His commissions bore date—Ensign, July 17, 1823; Lieutenant, April 8, 1826; Captain, July 10, 1828; Major, December 28, 1833; Lieutenant-Colonel, September 16, 1845; Colonel, June 20, 1854; and General, April 23, 1860.

EXTRADITION.—Several of the French journals have the following paragraph:—"Henceforth all applications on the part of England for delivering up criminals, in virtue of the rights of extradition, must be made to the Minister of the Interior, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This arrangement, which recent circumstances have rendered necessary, will remove certain irregularities which have introduced themselves into English practice in this matter."



## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has sent a donation of £3 to a poor woman named Berne, residing in Birmingham, who was recently delivered of three children, all of whom are alive.

IT IS EXPECTED that the Prince of Wales will shortly open the new library at the Mall Temple, on which occasion a guard of honour of the Inns of Court will attend his Royal Highness.

PRINCE ALBERT completed his seventeenth year on Tuesday last, having been born on August 6, 1844.

LORD FITZGERALD, better known as Sir Maurice Berkeley, took his seat in the House of Lords on Tuesday. He was introduced by Lord Stanley of Alderley and Lord Foley.

LORD PALMERSTON has recently purchased two large estates adjoining Bexley, one of them being Grove Place, Newing, the house of which was a fishing-box of Queen Elizabeth. His Lordship's estate now extends to about four miles of Southampton.

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF THE LATE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM were deposited in the family vault at Wotton Underwood, Bucks, on Monday afternoon, in presence of the relatives and friends of the family.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING has been held in the Victoria-cross Gallery, Egyptian Hall, to make arrangements for the establishment of a national gallery of pictures, exemplifying and commemorating individual acts of bravery and devotion in connection with the achievements of the British army; and of which it has been suggested that M. Desanges' collection, illustrating those gallant deeds which, during the recent Crimean and Indian campaigns, have won the honour of the Victoria Cross, should form the nucleus.

COLONEL SMITH, late Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, in Dublin, as Inspector-General of the Disembodied Militia in Ireland, who relieved Major-General Trollope, C.B., late 62nd Foot, in command of the troops at Nova Scotia.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF THE MERCER COMPANY'S SCHOOL, in the city of London, will be vacant at Christmas next. The salary is £350 a year, with emoluments amounting to £25 a year more. The company require that candidates send their testimonials before the 30th of September.

A CANONRY RESIDENCY in Manchester Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Cox Clifton, M.A., formerly of Worcester College, Oxford. The canonry is worth £1000 per annum and a residence. Mr. Clifton was also Rector of Smerston, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has sent a silver medal to William Morgan, master of the steamer Mangerton, in acknowledgment of his services in saving the crew, five in number, of the French ship, *Eugénie*. The medal was presented at the Salons' Home, Liverpool, on Sunday.

FROM INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED IN LONDON it would seem that little hope is entertained of the recovery of the Bishop of Durham from an attack of suppressed gout under which he is suffering. Several relatives of the Prelate have left town to attend him in case the fears entertained as to the termination of the Bishop's illness should unhappily be realised.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has issued a circular to the laity of the diocese stating that the means of education in the metropolis are defective, both as regards extent and efficiency, and earnestly soliciting aid in rectifying this state of things. We trust the appeal will be heartily responded to.

ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST the Rev. T. Henderson, Vicar of Messing, near Chichester, suddenly dropped down dead while in the act of administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the members of his congregation. The Rev. gentleman had been in declining health for some time, but apoplexy is supposed to have been the immediate cause of death.

MRS. ANNA MARIA TREE, relict of the late Cornelius Tree, and mother of Mrs. Charles Kean, died at her residence, Maida-hill, on the 25th ult., aged ninety-one years.

THE EIGHT-ROD RACE BETWEEN ETON AND WESTMINSTER came off on Friday week between Putney and Chiswick, and resulted in favour of Eton by 100 yards.

IT IS REMARKED that Lord Granville will shortly accept the Embassy to Paris, in order to leave to Earl Russell the unquestioned leadership of the House of Lords.

IT IS SAID that a post-mortem examination of Lord Campbell took place. Amongst other things the faculty speak of the enormous weight of the brain of the Lord Chancellor. It weighed 53½ ounces. Cuvier's was the largest ever known, being 59 ounces, but not healthy, like Lord Campbell's.

THE *Freeman's Journal* offers Sir Robert Peel absolution for all "his wild attacks on the people's Spiritual Head," and for all the harsh things he ever said about the rulers of Italy and Spain, provided he will only support the application for a renewal of the Galway subsidy.

SINCE HIS ARRIVAL FROM CALCUTTA, Mr. Luing has been residing at Edinburgh. His health is now much improved, although the attack has left great weakness behind.

KEENE has forwarded a challenge to England to fight Mace, Hurst, King, or any other man in England, for the sum of 10,000 dollars.

GEORGE AND JOHN WILSON, carpet-manufacturers at Heckmondwike, near Dewsbury, have decamped, and it has been discovered that they have committed a series of forgeries to a very large amount.

THE SUM OF £10,218. 14s. 9d. was received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the year ending March as "condemned money."

"DA" GRIFFITHS JONES has been committed for trial on a charge of forging the will of Mrs. Sophia Belle, whom he attended.

WHAT IS CALLED A "SEAQUAKE" has caused great devastation on the Island of Shimo; 778 persons are reported to have perished, and a great deal of property has been destroyed.

THE OTHER DAY MR. WELLS, a farmer, at Woodcoats, East Retford, was standing with a loaded gun, and talking to his wife, when a dog put his paw on the trigger and caused the charge to explode. The contents lodged in Wells' side, and death ensued in ten minutes.

THE PEOPLE OF WARSAW have paid a tribute to the English Consul, General Staunton. On the 21st ult. all the young men collected in the square (Garden on a preconcerted signal, marched off to the house of the Consul, where they threw flowers and chaplets into his room, with loud cheers for Queen Victoria, Palmerston, Russell, and the English nation, and, as reported before the police could intercept them. Colonel Staunton explained to the authorities that he had taken no part in the demonstration.

MARTHA SPENCER WEAVER, who was convicted at the last Essex Assizes of the murder of an illegitimate child of another woman, and sentenced to death, has been reprieved, the state of her mind at the time of the perpetration of the crime having, it is thought, relieved her in part of the responsibility of the act.

THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF WINE entered for consumption within the quarter ending June 30 was 2,693,855 gallons, of which France supplied 681,111 gallons; Spain, 931,152; Portugal, 621,035; Germany, 50,196; Holland, 121,192; and other countries (including wine vatted in bond) 269,369. The total number of tests of wine made in the same period was 1873. At London there were 456; Bristol, 439; Folkestone, 1152; Gloucester, 1316; and Liverpool, 2505.

MR. FERNANDEZ, who was committed to York Castle for refusing to give evidence as to the Wakefield election, has been liberated by order of the Home Secretary.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON a man named Rayner committed suicide by hanging himself in the kitchen of his house in Clippstone-street, Fitzroy-square. He had been in a desponding state for some time.

ON THE SUBJECT OF IRON-CLAD SWIMMERS the Paris *Patrie* declares that in no case can France acknowledge a limit to her marine development, except her resources and her wants.

A FINE COD FISHERY is reported to have been discovered at a place called Rockall, a rock about 130 miles from St. Kilda, Scotland. The captain of one of the smack states that "they caught the fish as fast as they could haul; and when any of the cod escaped from the hook, great monstrous sharks, as blue as if painted with a brush, darted round the ship's side and swallowed them in an instant. The very sea birds were tame, evidently never having been disturbed there by man, some of them flying about and eating the offal."

SOME PERSON, supposed to be a discharged officer of the British Navy, has been promoting his Satanic Majesty at Gouff. He was decorated with corns and a tail, and on his feet was an apparatus by which he could grope and diminish his height. On one occasion the police were ordered to take him, and succeeded in surrounding him, on which he blew fire from his mouth, and the police vanished in every direction. The officers of the Gouff watched in the streets for him; but he did not care to come across them, and kept out of the way till they had retired. Probable!

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT has appeared in one of the newspapers: "A gentleman who is about to leave the house in which he resides, and is desirous to return it to the landlord in the same condition in which he found it, will pay a fair price for 500 full-grown rats, an acre of poisonous weeds, and a cartload of rubbish. The weeds to be planted in the garden, the rubbish left on the doorstep, and the rats suffered to run loose through the house."

AN OLD MAN NAMED BERTON, sixty-four years of age, was killed last week by falling down a clasp at Dukinfield, Lancashire. He was banked on the pit, and was engaged in putting the apparatus all side after the workmen had left off work in the evening, when, missing his footing, he fell down the shaft, which 195 feet deep, and was smashed to pieces on the beams which were used as props in the pit.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHILST I was writing last week, Lord Herbert was dying. Now he is dead, and carried away by the torrent of events which comes rushing down upon us in this busy time, his death will soon, with the great public, be a forgotten event. Before it sinks, then, entirely below the horizon, let me say a word or two about this accomplished, able, and notable man. I have every reason to believe that Lord Herbert was a sincere reformer, and that the last time he went to take his position as head of the War Department he determined, if possible, to reduce the chaos which prevails there to something like order. It may be questioned, however, whether he succeeded to any great extent. He had the best intentions, great energy, and competent knowledge; but was hindered, and probably found all his good intentions, zeal, knowledge, and honesty of little avail in the presence of the *vis inertiae* of red-tape officialism and still, pipeclayed, unbending conservatism and dislike of change which are said to prevail there more than in any other State department. And, indeed, if we look at the circumstances (circumstances), the things which stand round a Secretary for War, we shall not be surprised if, with the best possible intentions, the severest integrity, and the most ardent zeal, he can do but little to cleanse that Augean stable. Indeed, with a F.M.P.A. and a R.H.C.C. hand-and-glove above him, a literal jungle of red-tapism and pipeclayed officiality around him, and some fifty Colonels and Captains in Parliament to dog his steps and criticise his movements, a successful reforming Secretary of War would seem to be an impossibility. Of course, all change in the way of reform involves interference more or less with patronage, and consequently is always unpopular with the high personages who dispose of this patronage. Again, officialism never likes change, and it is especially hateful in the War Office, for there your officials are all gentlemen; and to your gentleman-officials change is peculiarly distressing—is, indeed, voted at once "a doosid law" (Anglice, bore), and passively resisted, as your gentlemanly officials only know how to resist. If, therefore, Lord Herbert did not inaugurate any splendid reforms in the War Office, let not the blame rest with him. He had the heart to do it; but the circumstances were too strong for him, especially when his health began to fail, as it did soon after he took office. Nor do I believe that this Augean stable will be cleansed yet, nor, perhaps, till some fresh disasters occur to excite the indignation of the people. Indeed, it is vain to expect that the War Office will be reformed in a regular constitutional way. If done at all, it must be by a coup d'état, when the people shall be enraged by disaster and loss. To unwind and disentangle this jungle of red tape is out of the question; it must be cut sheer through at a blow. There was some talk some year or two ago of superannuating the permanent Under-Secretary, and of introducing a gentleman thoroughly competent to reduce the chaotic accounts to order; but here red-tapism hindered. Your permanent Under-Secretary refused to go without a pension; the pension-list was full, and no pension could be granted; and so the chaos was suffered to remain, and does remain to this day. The Under-Secretary cannot balance the accounts, and red-tapism rules that nobody else can be permitted to try. A despotic Chief Secretary, of course, would, with or without pension, have started this Under-Secretary by a word; but what can a constitutional Chief Secretary do, hampered at every step by red tape? Why, he can do nothing but let things remain as they are.

We may hope for better things in the Admiralty; indeed, better management has always prevailed there, and, except in the dockyards, the accounts have been wonderfully well kept; and now we are to have the dockyard accounts equally well managed. Hitherto there has been no debtor and creditor account in the dockyards, and the consequence has been that stores have been pilfered to an extent that is hardly believable. The discovery of this systematic robbery is owing to the new police which has been established of late in all our dockyards. It is felt, however, that we ought not to depend entirely upon the vigilance of the police. The greatest safeguard is to have such a debtor and creditor account of the stores that nothing can be taken without being missed. This will be one good result of the proposed change. Another and equally important one will be that we shall be able to get at the exact cost of our ships, which has hitherto been unascertainable. Years ago this change was proposed, but it is but just adopted—such is the slow pace at which the most obvious and necessary reforms advance to realisation under our constitutional Government. It is not beyond the truth to say that for years past the Admiralty has been robbed of stores to the amount of tens of thousands of pounds annually; but, until the new police made the discovery, the authorities had no idea of the extent of these pilferings.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

FRASER gives us this month "A Few More Words," from Mr. Froude. With characteristic hardihood, some Saturday reviewer accused him of inventing the character of De Quadra. The historian, after simply remarking that the character was "gathered from a somewhat careful examination of his conduct and writings," and that "probably no other person living knows as much about it," makes good his position by the publication of letters obtained from the archives of Simarica and from the English Record Office. "Good For Nothing" progresses satisfactorily. Its author seems to be somewhat indebted for an invigorated pen to the author of "Giny Livingstone;" he has certainly never written so well before, and recalls, though not unpleasantly, the characteristics of that dashing storer. There is also a charming paper from the Country Parson, entitled "A Discourse of Immaturity." It is directed against what is happily, though familiarly denominated "veal." But, after all—and doubtless "A K. H. B." saw this himself as he wrote it—everything is "veal" to somebody or other. Hardened *roués* talk of virtue as "veal;" cynics regard ambition much in the same light. Does it amount to more than this, then, that the present always looks somewhat conceited upon the past? It is a bold thing to say that one stage of the mind is better than another. It is different; but is it, of a surety, more? But the Country Parson does not write dogmatically, nor to convince. His sentences are sweet suggestions, hints thrown out for those who want a lesson of thinking set them; not assertions, but social—often spiritual—queries. It is to be supposed that the editor of *Fraser* knew what is meant by the verses, "In the Night-watches," We have no notion whatever.

Temple Bar is vigorous as ever. We have a rather smaller instalment of "The Seven Sons of Mammon" than the interest created by it led us to wish for; but when the quality is so excellent, complaint would be ungracious. There is rather more than the usual allowance of poetry; but perhaps none of it deserves, as verses go, any severe criticism. Mr. Williams Buchanan, who seems to be a regular contributor, ought to become a poet. So thinking and so hoping, we would advise him to write less and blot more. The article upon Donne, the metaphysician, is, on the whole, pleasant, entertaining, and appreciating; but would it not be as well if not quite so many magazine-writers were on such uncommonly good terms with their readers? This trick of familiarity is borrowed from Mr. Thackeray, who is becoming so objectionable in this particular as to warn, not instigate, further imitation. The article on "Fires" is full of useful and practical suggestions, and there is a capitally-told and true story of an attempt at deception of the Kasper-Hauser kind, under the title "A Real German Mystery." There are also a description of life "In the Mining Districts" and two or three short stories.

"Philip," in the *Cornhill*, does not get much further on in the world, though what way he makes is agreeably told. As much cannot be said for the "Roundabout Paper," which consists of the very worst writing we ever read of its generally careful

composer. Mr. Thackeray seems to be conscious that people are getting a little anxious to have a new sentiment or two from him, but, not having any ready, he repeats the old ones louder. Have a care, Mr. Humorist. Wit won't bear shrieking. If it do not tell *satis* *pace*, think it unappreciated, but don't shout. What has poor Charlotte Brontë done in her grave that any bad verses she may have written should be published in the *Cornhill*? In the sacred interest of a dead writer, but living reputation, protest should be made against the publication at this time of day of lines that none would have pronounced more feeble than Charlotte Brontë herself, had she but fortunately been living to prevent such ill-judged, indiscreet use of her versified feelings. Mr. Trollope has been spoken of as the writer of the serial story commenced in this number, "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson;" but surely this must be a mistake. Mr. Trollope, though very much overrated at first, and though not now writing even up to his original mark, has a knack of amusing his readers; but the first chapters of this new work are positively unreadable—so thick is their dullness, so painful their striving after humour. There is a very clever article on "Burlesques," well written and full of truth, somewhat severely told. The taste of the article is rather questionable, if, as is asserted, it be from the pen of one of the most audacious burlesque-writers of the day. One would be curious to know whether the writer had really recanted his errors, or whether he cannot sell his burlesques. Mr. Doyle's picture of society, "A County Ball," is perhaps the worst of the bad series he has contributed to this magazine. Very much better, very good indeed, are the careful and suggestive illustrations to a paper called "At Westminster." All are good, but "The Attorneys" are specially well depicted, and are brimful of character-observation.

Mrs. S. C. Hall's story, "Can Right be Wrong?" is continued in the *St. James's*; the other most noticeable papers in which are, "In Athens To-day," by Miss Bremer, "An Unpleasant Neighbour," by Dr. Doran; and a thoughtful article, "Buried in Westminster Abbey."

The letterpress of the *Sixpenny Magazine* is really so good that we could dispense with the illustrations, which have grown somewhat feeble from long service and hard usage. The political and literary summaries of the month are very well done.

## THE CROPS.

ENGLAND.—Throughout the country the reports as to the promise of the crops are in the main highly satisfactory, and with fine weather there appears every ground to believe that the harvest will be a good one. In several districts a considerable breadth of wheat has been cut. The grain crops are everywhere ripening rapidly, and, in a great majority of instances, looking amazingly well. The rains have done little if any damage to the corn, whilst to other crops they have been most beneficial. Altogether August has begun under very cheering auspices.

IRELAND.—The cereal crops about Cork never looked better. The wheat crop in some cases is a little thin, but the greater portion is quite thick enough, and carries a splendid head. Barley promises a full average return.

SCOTLAND.—The weather in Scotland has lately been rather unpropitious, rain having fallen copiously and many fields having been entirely submerged. Anticipations of the harvest are not so sanguine as they were some time ago; still, with good weather, a fair average crop would be secured. The potato crop, which promised to yield exceedingly well, has lately shown indications of disease in several districts, and very grave fears for its safety are entertained.

CANADA.—The account of the crops in both sections of the province is favourable.

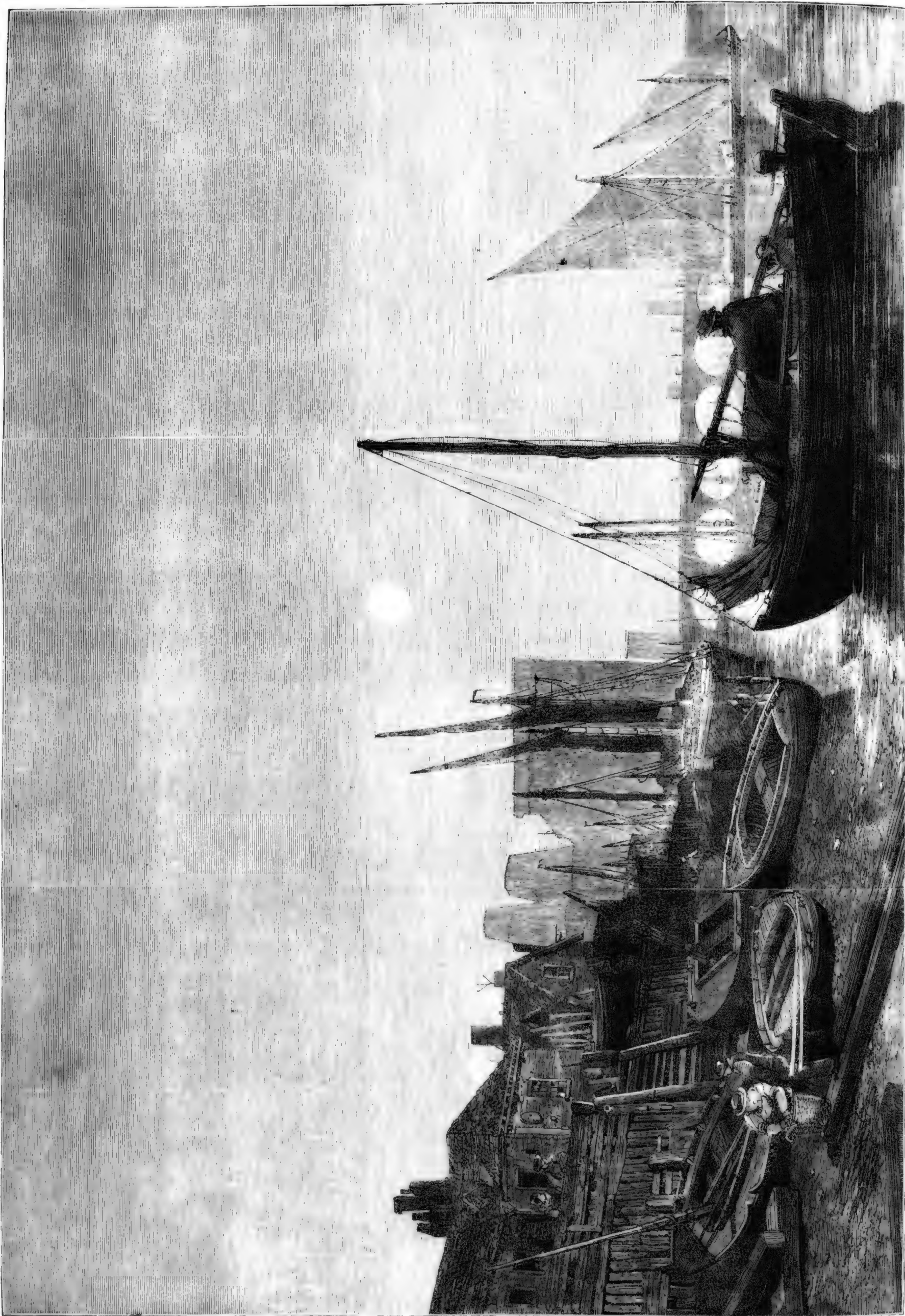
HOP INTELLIGENCE.—A marked improvement has taken place in most of the gardens. On the more favoured grounds the bine is daily getting stronger and giving promise of a better yield, although the crop will be considerably below that of average years. With the exception of the low, and consequently cold and wet plantations, the plant is doing much better, and is rapidly coming into burr. Should the next few weeks be hot a great deal of the just mischief may be remedied, the hop being essentially an autumn plant, and requiring in plenty of sunshine. Already, however, the worst fears are entertained that the crop will not exceed that of last year, many growers complaining that the bine is falling away from the combined attacks of vermin, rain, and cold. If we should have fine weather during the present month, the hop duty will be considerably higher than the present estimates. We arrive at this conclusion from information obtained from many districts, and including every collection in the country. At present we are disposed to set the amount at £135,000 to £110,000. Very much, however, depends on the weather.—*Kentish Gazette*.

A LEGITIMIST OFFERING.—A Frankfurt letter contains the following:—"The committee formed here for the purpose has resolved on presenting a shield of honour to Francis II. in the name of the German partisans of Legitimacy. It is to be of massive silver, and will present in the centre the figures of the King and Queen. The latter has one hand laid on the head of a soldier, to console and bless him; while the King, with his drawn sword, is repulsing the enemy. The rock on which the Royal couple stand bears the word 'Gaeta.' Two cherubim raise a Royal crown towards heaven, the celestial hosts surround them, and, sword in hand, await the moment when the Divine command shall be given to annihilate the revolutionary bands. The edge of the shield is gold set with precious stones."

TURKISH REFORM.—The *Levant Herald* gives the following additional information respecting the reforms that are being carried out by the new Sultan:—"Among the myriad other abuses which grew into established system at the Ministry of War under the regime of Riza Pacha was the enrolment as officers of many hundreds of his own and his friends' pipe-bearers, cavejecs, boys, and other dependents, with every rank from a Lieutenant up to that of Colonel. It is needless to say that these gentry neither understood nor rendered any military service, but they nevertheless drew pay and rations more regularly by far than the most deserving subalterns or field officers in the corps-d'armes of Roumelia, Irak, or Arabistan. Such, too, was the case with scores of juvenile sons of the disgraced Minister's partisans. Crowds of these unfiled warriors held the rank of Bombashi, Caimacan, and even Mir-Ali, and drew both the pay and rations of their grades. At one fell swoop Namik Pacha has annihilated this whole army of parasites, sending the chibouquees and cavejecs back to their pipe-sticks and flingans, the boys to whatever they are fit for, and the sons to the proper charge of their fathers. It is reckoned that no fewer than 1000 'officers' have been thus at once got rid of. Besides this important elimination, the numerous body of officers, native and foreign, who are not engaged in active service, are to be at once placed on half-pay, without rations, the latter being allowed only to those of them who have been twenty years on the muster-rolls of the army. Similar weeding is to take place among the civil employés of the department, which will result in the clearance of several hundreds of useless knaves and other subordinate sinecurists. In addition to these wholesome changes, the new Minister has already abolished the system of *iltimas*, or 'recommendations,' by which the most worthless of the classes of officers above referred to passed at once over the heads of the most deserving who did not happen to possess the vicious influence by which these passports to promotion were obtained. The whole system of contracts is also to undergo the most radical changes, after the accomplishment of which, such jobs as public labour boys to the joint account of Mr. Palaraga and the late head of the department will, it is hoped, be no longer possible. Besides these important reforms in the central Administration—the total of which will, it is reckoned, effect a saving of 35,000,000 piastres a year—confidential commissioners are to be sent to the head-quarters of the various corps-d'armes to ascertain, by direct computation of the regimental muster-rolls with the men actually under arms, the exact effective strength of each regiment, division, and corps-d'armes. In those of Irak and Arabistan enormous discrepancies between the late Seraskier's returns to the Grand Council and the force positively under arms in these two corps are expected to be discovered. In both of them the actual will, it is believed, be found to be short of the nominal strength by fully one-third. Such are a few of the wholesome reforms inaugurated by the new Minister. Others of hardly less importance are in contemplation."

CASES IN PRISONS.—The Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland report that, in no less than thirty-five instances—eight per cent of the whole number—young criminal offenders, whose sentence was detention in a reformatory after a very brief preliminary imprisonment necessary for fulfilling the conditions of the reformatory detention, have been rejected by the managers, who are wholly irresponsible and beyond the control of the judicial authorities. What the result is may be learned from one case. Two lads of sixteen, convicted of rape on a child, were sentenced to two years' detention in a reformatory; the managers thought two years was too short a period, the offence being of so aggravated a nature, and accordingly rejected the boys; they were, therefore, turned loose upon society without being substantially punished, for the very Irish reason that their crime was so grave!





THE HARBOR OF LONDON.



## OLD LAMBETH AND ITS PETER-BOATS.

THIRTY years ago a thriving community of fishermen resided in old Lambeth; for the Thames was clean in those days, and abundance of good fish were to be had from the reaches immediately above old London-bridge. Fishing in Lambeth and Battersea Reaches was then an occupation to which boys were apprenticed, and upon the gains of which, when they were out of their time and could buy a boat, they might marry and support a wife and family. All that has long passed away: the river where they caught good fish in great variety has become a filthy sewer; the shore where they used to beach their smart little boats is strewn with dead animals and every description of garbage and filth. The picturesque village where they resided has nearly all been swept away to enlarge the premises of the stoneware-potters; and all that remains of the old Lambeth fishery and fishermen are a few wretched boats and men who procure a precarious livelihood by dredging about the pool for coals that have fallen overboard from colliers discharging their cargoes or that have been washed out of sunken barges.

It is not many years since that long, clean, white nets used to be always found hanging to dry along the old brick wall of Lambeth Palace gardens, and over the rails opposite that inclose Bishop's-walk; and a very pretty, picturesque place was this Bishop's-walk in those days, extending from the foot of Westminster-bridge to old Lambeth Palace. A pleasant walk the Londoners thought it, for it was always thronged, but on days when sailing and rowing matches took place (which were very numerous then) it became a grand pro-

menade, and was crowded; so it was on fine summer evenings by people who had walked miles to see the Richmond steamer pass, for, so lately as the time of which we write, that poor old crumbling Richmond steamer, the Endeavour, which was almost afraid to look a strong, healthy flood tide in the face, was regarded as a great sight and curiosity, and there are men in Lambeth now scarcely having reached the prime of life who will talk of having walked all the way from Norwood to look at it.

The Bishop's-walk must have been originally designed and laid out by Dutchmen, or some Dutchman must have started a piece of it, and the natives, approving of the style as being superior to Millbank or Bankside, adopted it. The houses were Dutch-looking, with emerald-green doors and shutters, and a bright brass knocker, which colour harmonised with the boats lying on the shore opposite. They had little gardens, and little bridges and summer-houses, and (what made it perfectly Dutch) an open, strong-smelling drain, which ran at the back of the line of summer-houses. The public-houses of the neighbourhood were celebrated places. One, being handy to the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was appropriately called the Mitre; the other was called the Jolly Sawyers. Both had trees in front, cut to form natural arbours. In these were placed benches and tables, and seldom, if the weather permitted, were these favourite retreats untenanted by the smoky citizens, who came here to rest, get fresh air, drink good beer, and eat shrimps, periwinkles, and other dainties. Pavingstones, slates, bricks, timber, and sewage-pipes now hold pos-

session of the ground; and only a man born in Lambeth could now point out the site of the old walk. The Two Sawyers are there still, modern ones, and not jolly; so may the Mitre be, but not a Mitre like the old one, where the best landscape-painters, as well as the best actors and musicians, used to congregate on off-nights, and met queer people, who sang funny songs and told odd stories.

That part of old Lambeth inhabited by the fishermen extended from the old Church nearly to Vauxhall, and is called Fore-street. It was an exceedingly narrow, crooked lane, with small, old brick and half timbered houses on both sides. Some of the buildings were of great antiquity, being as old as any houses in London.

The place bore a very foreign and picturesque appearance, the gables in some places almost meeting across the street; while in other places there were quaint-roofed galleries passing from side to side to connect the premises of the Vauxhall potters, who are very old manufacturers there. The species of ware made by them almost got out of use, and their business had nearly died away, when the introduction of glazed earthen pipes for sanitary purposes gave a fresh impetus to it, and now it has grown up to be a business so large that the whole locality seems likely to be covered with kilns and potworks. But at the time of which we write their business consisted chiefly in making beer jugs and mugs: the well-known old "Toby Philpot" jug is one of the class.

We have said that old Fore-street was picturesque, but the back of the street towards the water was infinitely more so, being a regular medley of buildings, boats, baskets, and fishing-tackle of every



W. MONTAGUE. T. LOCKYER. H. H. STEPHENSON. W. CAPFYN. G. GRIFFITH. E. DOWSON, ESQ. F. P. MILLER, ESQ. C. G. LANE, ESQ. T. BURBIDGE, ESQ. JULIUS CESAR. T. SEWELL.

THE SURREY COUNTY ELEVEN CRICKETERS.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.)

description. A Pre-Raphaelite artist of the present day would require a whole summer to make even a slight sketch of a portion of old Lambeth if it now existed as we remember it.

Below the buildings (for they were built on a raised wharf) lay the boats called, we do not know why, Peter-boats. They were very peculiar in form and fittings, and are not met with anywhere else but on the River Thames.

Originally they were boats brought by east-country ships from Norway and the Baltic, and, we expect, being cheaper, were purchased by the Lambeth fishermen in preference to building them at home. Old fishermen frequently speak of them as Nuvvee yawls, meaning North-away yawls, the old name of Norway being still in use amongst them. The boats now in use on the Thames are all built here, but exactly upon the same plan, except that the old Nuvvee boats were fastened entirely with wooden pegs, while the modern ones are built and fastened with iron or copper, in the usual manner. They are not now to be met with at Lambeth, but are numerous higher up the river, particularly at a village near Kew, called Strand or Strand-on-the-Green. This is a curious, Dutch-looking place, not unlike the old Bishop's-walk; and here is a small colony of the true old Thames fishermen, with nets, peter-boats, and gear complete; but, though so high up stream, they don't fish there, London tidal abominations having killed the fish, though there are men at Strand who remember getting a hundredweight of fine salmon in one morning at Mortlake-bridge, not a mile off. These fishermen now all go down below London to fish—some to catch whitebait in the reaches, others smelting along

ashore, while the greater number fish above and below Gravesend, catching varieties of the smaller class of fish. Our illustration represents a portion of the back of Fore-street as it now remains, being almost the only piece left in anything like its original state. In the foreground are peter-boats of different kinds, but all are similar in general character, being short, shallow, and of considerable beam. Across the centre is placed a well, where the fish are preserved alive. At each end is a small deck. A narrow wash-deck runs all round the boat. The head and stern are formed in the same manner, that the boat may row either way and move about easily while engaged in fishing. 25 ft. long and 6 ft. beam is a tolerable-sized peter-boat; yet in this little craft boys serve out seven years' apprenticeship, living the whole time in it, and scarcely ever knowing any other home. Of cabin under deck, of course, there can be none; so in the after-part, from the well-head to the little after-deck, the covering is a little raised, and from each side wooden hoops are placed, over which is spread a thick woollen cloth. The wool of which the cloth is made, being spun with the natural grease of the sheep in it, makes it perfectly waterproof. Under the covering on each side, fore and aft, are placed two beds, where the master and man or boy sleep; and under this covering is the only home, for seven years, that many poor boys know. Yet they go aboard, first, poor and not over-strong lads from the workhouse, and come out, at the end of their apprenticeship, large, strong men—stepping, sometimes, from the little peter-boat and her tiny gear on to the deck of leviathan men-of-war, to brace about their huge yards or work their ponderous guns.

## THE SURREY COUNTY ELEVEN CRICKETERS.

OUR Engraving of the above celebrated "Eleven" is from a photograph published by Mr. Fred. Lillywhite, of Kennington Oval, and such of our readers as have attended the matches played at this ground will, we are certain, at once recognise all the various players. The first among the Surrey players is that "all round" and excellent player Mr. F. P. Miller, of whom "Lillywhite's Guide" says that it would be very difficult to find a more thorough cricketer in every sense of the word. It is hardly known in which department of the game he excels most, being equally good in all its branches.

Concerning Mr. F. Burbidge "Lillywhite" tells that he is well known as a splendid bat, combining strong defence and fine hitting powers. He is also first rate as a field, especially at point, and of great importance in the Surrey County Eleven.

Mr. Dowson, another gentleman of Surrey who has lately made such a prominent appearance before the public, is characterised as a first-rate bat, having a very pretty cut; and as being also a good forward player and active field, in which latter department during the present season he has much distinguished himself.

Mr. C. G. Lane, one of the Surrey Eleven, and a member of I Zingari Club, is alluded to as one of the most finished players, and as one of the finest batsmen of the present day. He is also first rate as a field at cover point and long leg.

The professional players among the Surrey Eleven are thus spoken of in the Guide before referred to:—

Julius Caesar, born at Godalming, Surrey, March 25, 1830, has done his part in a most distinguished manner during the past season,



both in batting and fielding; for nerve, and the art of defence, no one can excel him. He can also hit like a "horse kicking" should a bowler over-toss.

William Calfyn, born at Reigate, Surrey, Feb. 2, 1828. During the latter part of the past season this player had the misfortune, at Bradford, while making a run, to put a bone of his knee out of place. He is first rate both as batsman and bowler.

William Mortlock, born at Kennington, Surrey, July 18, 1832. Considering his performances as long stop, he may be regarded as the best out; certainly no one can excel him in that department. He has also a commanding style of batting and generally scores.

Meathfield Harman Stephenson, born at Esher, Surrey, May 3, 1833, one of the best cricketers of the present day. His wicket-keeping is splendid; as a hitter he is unquestionably very terrific; and, as regards bowling, most batsmen would rather see him in any other capacity. His pace is fast, with a peculiar delivery.

Thomas Lockyer, born at Old Town, Croydon, Surrey, Nov. 1, 1828, still occupies the position of first wicket-keeper of the day which he has held for so long a period. As a batsman, too, few excel him, as far as run getting is concerned.

George Griffith, born at Ripley, Surrey, Dec. 20, 1833. A most terrific left-handed hitter. In fact, his brilliant hitting cannot be excelled, when the ground is suitable for the purpose. He is a left-handed fast bowler, also a splendid slip.

Thomas Sewell, jun., born March 15, 1830, has proved himself to be what was expected of him—namely, an excellent man "all round." He is a fast run-getter, and a most useful bowler.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE concluding representation of the "Prophète," with M<sup>me</sup>. Nantier-Didé, is all that remains for us to speak of in connection with the Royal Italian Opera of 1861. This point was necessarily omitted from our last week's review of the past season, inasmuch as the conscientious artist in question had not made her new essay when the article was written and published. In speaking of Mr. Gye's production of this opera, by-the-way, we inadvertently mentioned the performance of M<sup>me</sup>. Cillag as having first taken place in the late, instead of at the end of the preceding, season. This little error of chronology we now rectify, observing that the postponement of "Le Prophète" in 1860, until very near the close of the subscription, enabled the manager to bring it forward with the double effect of novelty and prestige this year, just as the delay in the case of "Un Ballo in Maschera" will tend to enhance the interest of its revival in 1861.

M<sup>me</sup>. Didée's position in the rôle of Fides is that of an efficient and pleasing substitute. She disappoints no expectation, and fulfils every reasonable requirement. It would be too much to say that she rivals either of the three great singers who have by turns identified themselves with the part in London; but she deserves the more praise from her not provoking a very close comparison. Her success in impressing the audience was commensurate with this understanding of her merits—an understanding which appeared to be general, and which was expressed by decorous rather than enthusiastic plaudits. M<sup>me</sup>. Rudersdorff's Bertha is at all points a most satisfactory performance. It is a part which is seldom worthily performed, so that it is no extravagant compliment to M<sup>me</sup>. Rudersdorff to say that she surpassed most of her predecessors in it. Signor Tamberlik was as energetic as ever in Jean of Leyden, and his voice, usually safe, was at its best. Of all this artist's recent efforts to extend his rather limited repertoire, the assumption of this part is, in our opinion, the happiest. Thinned as Mr. Gye's company had become by the departures of leading vocalists, it would have been difficult for him to have terminated this season's management with greater éclat than with the "Prophète."

Mr. Alfred Mellon's concerts are the next feature in view. They will commence on Monday; and this time the interior of Covent Garden Opera House, and not the Floral Hall, will resound with the excellent music which Mr. Mellon knows how to provide. We rejoice at the change. Whether from goodnature or other cause, everybody was in the wrong about the "acoustic properties" of the glass building, which, being a glass building, and having a dome of glass just above the orchestra, is necessarily as bad a place for hearing as could be devised. The animation and excitement of an opening performance took off somewhat of the defect, and may also have unfitted critics for a calm judgment; but we have so often tried, since that inaugural occasion, to catch the fine sounds of stringed instruments in delicate piano passages, and always with so entire a disappointment, that we are now compelled to speak of the Floral Hall as hopeless for the music of the future. Mr. Mellon's course of concerts will be followed by the Pyne and Harrison season of English opera, about which we hope soon to be able to make specific announcements.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.—The annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes has this week been inaugurated under very promising circumstances. The weather was propitious, the sailing-matches interesting, and the attendance of spectators numerous and fashionable. The meeting was begun by a match between the once formidable America and the Alarm, the result of which proved that the America has been surpassed in sailing qualities, or, as is alleged, that she has been spoiled by certain so-called improvements made upon her since she came from her builder's hands. The Prince Consort's cup was sailed for on Tuesday, and won by the Arrow, belonging to Mr. T. Chamberlayne.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is about to take place between the Earl of Carnarvon, who held office under Lord Derby's Government, and the Lady Evelyn Stanhope, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield. The noble Earl is thirty years of age and the lady twenty-seven. The Marquis of Bath is about to be married to the Hon. Miss Vesey, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess D. Vesey. The Marquis is thirty years of age and the lady twenty-one. A marriage is about to be contracted between Miss Vansittart, daughter of Mr. Vansittart, M.P. for Windsor, and Mr. George Palmer, of Nazing Park, Essex.

FEARFUL DEATH OF A CHILD.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at Guy's Hospital to investigate the cause of the death of a boy, aged five years, who was run over on Saturday afternoon by a brewer's dray in Nelson-street, Snow's-fields, Bermondsey. It appeared that the child was playing with others in Nelson-street, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and a dray was passing along at a pace of three or four miles an hour. The driver of the vehicle saw the boy in the road, and immediately checked his horse and halted out to the child, who, however, instead of running to the nearest footway, ran towards the other side, and in so doing slipped against the wheel of the dray, which, passing over the poor little fellow's head and neck, completely smashed him, and instantaneous death resulted. The occurrence appears to have been purely accidental, and a verdict accordingly was returned.

RUSSIAN NAVY.—The following details respecting the Russian naval force are taken from official sources:—At the end of 1860 the effective of the navy was—Admirals, 95; other officers, 3245; civil functionaries, 966; and sailors and marines, 55,216. The Admirals, officers, and functionaries were fewer than at the end of 1859, but the sailors were 2200 more. Of the total, 10 Admirals, 2332 officers, and 32,723 sailors were destined to serve afloat, and the rest for protecting the coasts. At the end of 1859 the fleet was thus composed:—Steam-vessels—9 ships of the line, 2 frigates, 22 corvettes, 12 clippers, 79 gun-boats, 2 yachts, 25 schooners, 8 transports, 49 small steamers, 11 sloops, and 3 floating batteries. These various vessels were of 36,935-horse power, and armed with 2374 pieces of cannon. Sailing-vessels—10 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 3 corvettes, 5 brigs, 17 schooners, 2 luggers, 3 tenders, 13 transports, and 12 yachts, the number of guns being 1477. The total number of vessels was 513, and of guns 2851. In the year 1860 the fleet was increased by the launching of the following vessels:—At St. Petersburg, a ship of the line, Emperor Nicholas I., of 111 guns; a frigate, Orlia, 45; a corvette, Bogatry, 17; a floating battery, and various small vessels. At Cronstadt, a screw-frigate, the Olga, 37 guns; and the ships of the line Sinope and Osvestich (number of guns not stated). At Archangel, a frigate, the Patrocl, of 53 guns, and a steamer, Solomol, of 240-horse power and 8 guns. At Nikolai, two corvettes, Yastreb and Ketchik, each of 9 guns; two steamers, Aloukhta and Tchetyrdykh, each of 2, and an iron screw-ship. At Aba, a sailing-yacht, Zabava, for the Grand Duke Alexis. At Bornhorst, two armed frigates, Abrek and Vaidrick, each of 5 guns. At Northfleet, in England, an armed clipper, Hildamack, of 7. At Havre, in France, two gun-boats, Morre and Tulene. In addition, the construction of several other vessels for the fleet was commenced both in Russian ports and abroad.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

### SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

THE friends of Mr. Cheetham held a public meeting at Rochdale on Thursday last week, at which the Mayor presided, and Mr. Cheetham explained his political views. A motion having been moved declaring Mr. Cheetham a fit person to represent South Lancashire,

Mr. Bright said that it gave him great satisfaction to second the resolution. Mr. Cheetham was not a new man. He had been before the public as a politician many years, and had sat in Parliament for seven years for the very division of the county of Lancashire for which he now again was a candidate; and in the main he might say that Mr. Cheetham had, by his labours, votes, and voice, met the views of the majority of his constituents. There was now a very gross trick being played upon the public—a trick which was not only being played off by the Tory party, but by others—viz., that everything had now been done which was needed, and that, therefore, it did not matter whom they had to represent them. Now, he utterly repudiated that doctrine, for there was yet much to be done for the people, whom he hoped were not yet satisfied with what they had got. He was not going to say anything adverse to Mr. Turner, except politically. As for his character, his industry, and his abilities, he should say nothing, only as he looked at them in connection with the party bringing him forward. That party did not commend itself to the Liberal party by anything its adherents had ever done. Mr. Turner's party was a very pretentious party. It had always said that it was the only loyal party, and that it was the only religious party. Now, he (Mr. Bright) had known and watched that party for the last thirty years, he had read of it, but he had never known that party do anything yet with which he should like to be connected. When Manchester and many other places had no representatives in Parliament, the party of Mr. Turner opposed their having any, alleging as their reason for so doing that the worst of calamities would overtake the country if they had an extension of the representation. They had wished to restrict all political power in this country to the smallest possible number, and they had never shown any zeal for the political enlightenment of the people. The extension of municipal corporations had been opposed by the Turner party. The question of free trade was one of twenty years' labour, and it they always during that period opposed. The question of the navigation laws they always opposed. The general clearance from the statute book of the tariffs they always opposed; and so they had opposed hundreds of other things of the working of which they were entirely ignorant. When the paper-duty question came up again this year for discussion, the Tory party said they were for the poor, and that to the poor man's family the reduction of the duty on tea was far more important than anything that could be got from the abolition of the paperduty. These very men who had taxed, and would have kept taxed, the poor man's bread and butter, all at once turned round as great patrons of the working man's breakfast-table. The fact was the Tory party did not like newspapers such as we had now. They were afraid of the people having good cheap newspapers.

With regard to the conflict in America, and its influence on the supply of cotton, Mr. Bright said:—

The opinion of many manufacturers here with regard to the war in America was that it would soon blow over, or that there would be a compromise, or that the English Government would break the blockade. Breaking a blockade meant going to war; but it would not be cheap to go to war with America, as millions of people would soon discover by the short wages it would cause, to say nothing of the other evils of war. It is not exactly the business of this meeting, but my opinion is that the safety of the product so important to this country depends far more upon the success of the Washington Government than upon its failure, and I believe that nothing could be more monstrous than for us, who are not very adverse to war ourselves, to set up for critics—carping critics, cavilling critics—of what the Government at Washington is doing. I saw a letter the other day from an Englishman, resident twenty-five years as a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia, and he said, "I prefer the institutions of this country (the States) very much to those in your country (England); but, if it be once admitted that here we have no country and no government, but that any portion of these United States can break off from the central Government whenever it pleases, then it is time for me to pack up what I have and go where there is a country and a government." Now, that is the pith of this question. Do you suppose that, if Lancashire and Yorkshire were to break off from the United Kingdom, that those newspapers who are now preaching moderation at Washington would advise the Government in London to let Lancashire and Yorkshire set up a special government of their own? When the people of Ireland asked to secede, did they propose in London that they should secede peacefully? I am not going to defend what is taking place in a country able to defend itself, but I only advise you and the people of England to abstain from applying to the United States doctrines and principles which we have never applied to our own case. The Americans say this is not a question of the liberty of the slaves; the object of the Washington Government is to maintain their own Constitution, and to act legally in this tremendous crisis. No man is more in favour of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men in their public life have suffered more obloquy or more of indignity in consequence of it; but I cannot, for the life of me, see how, upon any of those principles upon which States are governed—I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States' Government, could have been different from what it is at this moment. We had a Hierarchy in this country, and it was thought a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the thirty-three or thirty-four States in the Union can separate whenever they like, I cannot see anything but disaster and confusion throughout the whole of that continent. I say that the war—be it successful or not, be it Christian or not, be it wise or not—is a war to sustain the Government and to sustain the unity of a great nation; and I say that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies and to their own country, will have no sympathy with those who wish to build up a great empire on the perpetual bondage of millions of their fellow-men.

Mr. Bright then proceeded to enforce the claims of Mr. Cheetham to represent the county, and concluded by declaring that the Liberals would be guilty of treason to every principle they professed if they failed to return him to Parliament. The resolution was then put and carried.

On Friday afternoon week Mr. Charles Turner, the Conservative candidate, addressed the electors at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. In the course of his speech Mr. Turner said:—

As to Reform, he agreed with Lord Derby that the subject should not be again brought into Parliament until public opinion demanded it. To such a subject, if the question were brought in, he would give his most candid consideration. He could not speak specifically on a merely hypothetical measure, or say how he would vote on it. He would vote for all real reforms in the representation. He declared his belief that vote by ballot would improve the representation. We have free discussion in this country, and he held it impossible for men to conceal their opinions. The ballot would only enable men to live a life of hypocrisy. He and Mr. Cheetham were much at one on free trade. ("No, no!" and "How long?" and laughter.) It is now settled by the Legislature and by public opinion. He urged an adjustment of the income tax, the tax being now a settled source of revenue. It should be made to bear equally on all classes.

After some remarks on foreign politics, Mr. Turner concluded amid considerable uproar. A resolution approving of him as a candidate was then moved, and after much disturbance, declared to be carried.

Several other meetings have been held by the friends of both parties, and a very keen contest is going on for the new seat for South Lancashire.

### SELKIRKSHIRE.

The contest for the vacancy in the representation of this constituency has been decided in favour of the Conservative interest, Lord Henry Scott having been returned by a majority of 22 over the Hon. Wm. Napier, the Liberal candidate.

### WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The central Conservative committee of this district have publicly expressed their determination to contest both its electoral divisions at the next general election.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The completed returns show that the population found in the United Kingdom at the recent Census—not reckoning Army, Navy, or merchant seamen who were abroad—amounted to 29,531,228, an increase of 61 per cent in fifty years, notwithstanding that we have been planting nations by a vast emigration. The Census found here 11,077,183 males and 11,931,169 females—an excess of females over males of 856,986. The overlap of women and girls in England would fill all Liverpool and Leeds; in Scotland, all Edinburgh; in Ireland, all Belfast, Waterford, and Wexford. There are sixteen towns in the United Kingdom with a population exceeding 100,000, and six parishes in the outskirts of London with such a population—one of them (St. Pancras) with very nearly 200,000 (198,822). The number of inhabited houses in the United Kingdom is 5,134,985, which allows a house to every 5.6 persons.

## THE BARON DE VIDIL.

Although the Baron de Vidil stands committed upon the capital charge of feloniously wounding his son with intent to murder him, it appears that ever since he has been in custody he has asserted that there is not the slightest foundation for such a charge; and the account which he gives of the transaction, and which he will attempt to establish if he should be put upon his trial, is this:—On the day the occurrence took place the Baron states that he and his son were on the most friendly terms, and they agreed to ride to Claremont to pay a visit to the Comte de Paris and the other members of the late French Royal family who are residing there, and they afterwards agreed to go to visit the Duc d'Aumale at Orleans House. On the way the Baron asked his son to stop and dine with him at Hampton; but he, without assigning any reason, refused to do so, and the Baron was very much annoyed at the obstinate manner in which he persisted in his refusal. Nothing particular, however, occurred until they arrived in the lane where the transaction took place, and here, either by accident or design, the young gentleman struck his father somewhat sharply with his riding-whip. The consequence was that the Baron, under the influence of momentary excitement, struck his son two severe blows on the head with the butt-end of his own whip; but he had no idea that he had inflicted any serious injury upon his son.

After the occurrence had taken place the Baron states he treated the matter so lightly that he hardly ever thought of it, and his journey to Paris was quite unconnected with the affair. It was here that he first became aware that a charge of some kind or other had been made against him in England, and he at once applied to the Procureur-Général upon the subject; by this functionary he was informed that his son had made a charge of a serious character against him to the British authorities, and that although there was no treaty that would justify his extradition, yet there was no intention on the part of the French Government to give him up, still it was suggested that he had better leave Paris. It seems that pending the proceedings, and while the matter was under consideration by the French Government, the Baron, who had been placed under temporary restraint, expressed his determination to go to England to meet the charge, whatever it might be, that was made against him, and he made a personal application to the Procureur Impérial to that effect; and it was upon the requisition that he was brought back to this country, and upon his arrival in London he, for the first time, learnt that he had been accused of a capital crime by his son.

As a good many incorrect statements have been made with reference to the property to which the Baron's son was entitled, and the interest the Baron de Vidil had in this property, it may be as well to state the exact position of the parties in reference to these matters. By the marriage settlement executed upon the marriage of Susannah Jackson, the late Baroness, with the Baron de Vidil, a sum of £20,000 was vested in trustees, who were to pay the interest upon this sum to the Baroness during her life, and after her decease to pay over the interest to her husband the Baron. The marriage settlement went on, further, to direct that upon the death of the Baron the principal sum of £20,000 should be paid over to such issue of the marriage as should attain the age of twenty-one years, to be equally divided; and in case of there being no such issue the money was then to be paid over to Miss Sarah Jackson, a sister of the deceased lady, or her issue. With regard to a further sum of money in which Baron de Vidil was supposed to have an interest, it is stated that, by a will and codicil of Mr. John Jackson, the father of the late Baroness, a sum of £10,000 was bequeathed to Alfred John de Vidil, the Baron's son, upon his coming of age. That sum has been paid to him, and is now at his absolute disposal; and Baron de Vidil would have no interest whatever in this money unless in the event of his son dying without making a will, or bequeathing it to him by such an instrument.

It is understood that no further attempt will be made to procure the liberation of the Baron on bail, and he will consequently remain in Newgate until his case shall have been disposed of in due course of law, either by the grand jury ignoring the bill or his being tried by a jury.

## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLES.—An interesting match among two companies of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers came off on Wednesday at Wormwood Scrubs. The companies engaged were the 7th (St. John's) and the 8th (Broadwood's). From the constitution of these two companies, the affair presented the aspect of a social gathering. Five prizes, exclusive of one for hits, were allotted in each company. Four of these prizes, of the value of £5 each, were presented by the R.V. Mr. Ainslie, — Hulse, Esq., Messrs. Broadwood, and Joseph Carter Wood, Esq. Besides these, there were three divisional prizes for competition among the best shots of each company, the highest of these being worth £10 10s. The first prize in No. 7 company was won by Sergeant Davis, and the divisional prize by Ensign Algernon Black (No. 8).

MONTROSE RIFLE GATHERING.—The competition in rifle-shooting at the above meeting this week has been very keen, and the performances of the competitors very satisfactory. The following shows the results:—Scolar's Cup, shot for at 700, 800, and 900 yards, five shots at each, was won by Edward Ross, of Cambridge University; he made 8, 7, and 6 points. Smith, of the Edinburgh Volunteers, won the second prize, with 3, 8, and 7 points. Major Moir, of Sirling, won the third prize, after shooting off hits at 15 with two others. Strangers' Cup, ten shots at 50, and ten at 100 yards. Ross made 18 points; Kirkwood, Renfrew, 17; and Moir, 16 points.

A CHALLENGE TO ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.—The following challenge appears in the Scotch papers:—"On behalf of eleven volunteers of all Scotland, I am requested to challenge eleven volunteers of all England to shoot a match for 200 guineas, on the following conditions:—viz., 10 shots at 700 yards, 10 shots at 800 yards, 10 shots at 900 yards, with any description of rifle, without any artificial rest or telescopic sight. To be shot for at such time and place as the umpires may appoint. I am prepared to nominate an umpire on the acceptance of this challenge by England. The two umpires nominated may select a third to determine all questions which may arise.—ROBERT TAYLOR, Hon. Sec. Angus and Mearns Rifle Association, and Scottish Rifle Gathering."

THE HYTHE COURSE.—The volunteers who have just completed the eighth course at Hythe were seventy-two in number, representing counties in England, Wales, and Scotland, and were divided into sections of from eight to ten in each, with a sergeant-instructor to each section. The prizes were as follows:—The First Long-range Prize, for most hits at from 400 to 900 yards, a rifle to the value of £17 (or such other object of the same value as the winner may select). Second Long-range Prize, for the most points at from 400 to 900 yards, such object of the value of £5 10s. as the winner may select. Short-range Prize, for the most points at between 150 and 300 yards, such object of the value of £3 10s. as the winner may select. The prizes were:—First Long Range—Colonel-Sergeant Lincoln, 2nd Cambridge. Second Long Range—Ensign Cragg, 18th Lincoln. Short Range—Captain Edward A. Mackie, 5th West York (Wakefield).

SUICIDE IN FRANCE.—According to the *Annuaire Encyclopédique*, the average number of suicides each year in France is 8899, of whom only 512 are females. It is in April, May, June, and July that they are most frequent, and the age of the greatest number of persons committing them is from forty to sixty. Of the total, 2833 are accomplished by strangulation or drowning, 271 by suffocation with the fumes of charcoal, 393 by firearms, 153 by sharp instruments, 110 by leaping from high places, 93 by poison, and the rest by different means.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning an accident of a frightful nature occurred to the second guard, named Baldwin, of Bristol, of the 7.15 Parliamentary train of the above railway, from Paddington to the west of England. The occurrence took place at the Ealing Station, in the presence of a number of persons. As the train was nearing Ealing Station the unfortunate man must have got upon the stepboard of one of the carriages, and it is said that while he was in the act of handing a newspaper to a passenger the train was passing the station platform, which by some means came in contact with his legs, dragged him backwards, and his head was crushed in an awful manner by a horsebox at the end of the train. The body of the poor man was found upon the line, near the station, in a frightfully-mutilated condition. It was terribly mangled, one leg being severed almost from the trunk.

PAUPERISM OF LAST WINTER.—The usual half-yearly returns of the cost of in-maintenance and out-door relief of paupers have been issued for the half-year ending at Lady-day last; they comprise the whole of England and Wales, with a slight fractional exception from which the Poor-law Board have no return. The expenditure for the half-year was £2,073,394, an increase of 9.5 per cent as compared with the corresponding half of the previous year. The increase extends over the entire kingdom, and amounted in Suffolk to no less than 25.1 per cent, and in Essex, Norfolk, and Cambridge-shire to 18 or more, in L. I. to 16.1, in Warwickshire to 21, in Monmouthshire to 19.8, in Notts to 29.7; while, on the other hand, in the West Riding it was only 5.5, in the North Riding, 1.9, and in Lancashire 2.9. This increase of expenditure is attributed not merely to the severity of the weather at Christmas throwing such large numbers out of employment, but also to the great rise in the price of food. The average price of wheat was 55s. 11d. a quarter, whereas in the corresponding period of the previous year it was not quite 43s. 10d. Mutton and beef (according to the Lambeth return) rose from 5s. 2d. to 7s. 10d. per stone of 14 lbs., and potatoes from 72s. 6d. per ton to 105. The cost of relief to the irredeemable poor was 32.2 per cent of the cost of relief to the other paupers—a proportion higher by 1 per cent than in the previous year.



## LAW AND CRIME.

The fearful prevalence of crime by violence within the last few weeks has called forth several leading articles in the columns of our contemporaries. Even allowing for the fact that the assizes are at present being held in the country, and that consequently numerous reports of cases of murder and brutality represent the accumulation of some months past, there is still a terrible remnant left to characterise the season. Such periods, unhappily, are not infrequent. Occasionally they follow periods of great popular excitement. We may remember one such just after the journals had been filled with the terrible details of the massacre and mutilations at Cawnpore. Shortly after that tragedy, occurred the murder of a woman whose head was cut off by her husband, who afterwards committed suicide; also the discovery of the mysterious human fragments at Waterloo-bridge. No similar disturbing influence is to be found for the prevalence of homicide at this day. But that some unusual endemic excitement has been at work, directing weak, debauched, and diseased minds into a homicidal course, must be apparent to every newspaper-reader. May not the electrical condition of the atmosphere exercise some hidden power in this way over the human brain? A correspondent of the *Standard*, Dr. J. Q. Rumball, well-known lecturer on science, points out electrical causes as the origin of the potato disorder. It is a fact that lately the finest mechanisms of clockwork, notably those at the Observatory at Greenwich, have been going wrong, without visible internal derangement or imperfection, and this has been attributed to an abnormal condition of atmospheric electricity. It is surely not a wildly-hazardous theory to suppose that a similar agency acting upon that most susceptible and complex of galvanic machines, the human brain, may have some tendency, if not to the actual increase of crime, of lessening the healthy power which restrains its committal or aggravating the phrenal disease which but for such influence might have been subdued, or at least retarded.

Dr. Croft, formerly a Captain in the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, sued Major Stevens, of the same regiment, for a libel. Certain disagreements had arisen in the regiment, and the officers generally appear to have been on uncordial terms with the plaintiff. A stale old hoax of the kind originated by the late Theodore Hook was played upon several tradesmen and others, who were induced to send goods to the head-quarters of the regiment. Mr. Richards, a manufacturer of iron targets, was one of the victims, and sent the order by which he had been beguiled to Major Stevens, who replied, in writing, that he believed the order had been forged by plaintiff. This constituted the libel alleged. The doctor testified most positively that he had nothing to do with the hoax, and that the order to Mr. Richards was not written by him. He admitted, on cross-examination, that at one of the meetings of the regimental committee there had been a good deal of excitement, and that one of the gentlemen present might have called him a liar. Headmilled also having written for publication a letter in which was contained a statement that Captain Croft (meaning himself) was "the right man in the right place, kind and gentlemanly to all, but strict and unbending on duty." He called three witnesses who gave their opinions that the writing of the hoaxing letters was not his. The defendant and several other witnesses gave a different opinion, and one proved that plaintiff was in the habit of using pink paper similar to that on which some of the letters were written. The jury, after deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff (damages £5), adding that they did not believe defendant had acted with malice. Leave was, however, given to move to enter a verdict for defendant on the ground of the communication being privileged.

The most effectual and least dangerous plan of punishing a wife who may have offended her husband is for the partner of her joys to send her to have a cheap photograph taken. Oxford-street is a good place for the purpose, together with its result, and the charge is so reasonable that a lady may there obtain a bad photograph and a good thrashing for a shilling—a most economical arrangement for the aggrieved husband. It is not very long since a cheap photographer killed a disappointed female sitter by hitting her on the head with a hammer when she complained of the badness of his work. More recently, in Oxford street, a lady was beaten for objecting to the hideous caricature forced on her as a portrait. Only last week there was an uproar in Oxford-street on the public pavement. A man was pushing before him a respectable married woman, whom he struck twice in the mouth, loosening her teeth. The passengers wondered what this meant, but it was explained by the announcement that the man was Pimms the photographer, and the lady one of his customers. The transaction was duly narrated to Mr. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate, who fined Mr. Pimms £5 for his share therein.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

GROSS OUTRAGE IN COURT BY A PRISONER.—Richard Lomax, 20, was indicted for feloniously entering the dwelling-house of James Clothier, and stealing therefrom a diamond brooch, value £100.

Prosecutor is a jeweller, at 121, Pall-mall. About seven o'clock on the evening of the 25th of July, as he was sitting in his shop, there was a crash at the window, and he ran to the door, when he saw the prisoner walking off as fast as he could. The prosecutor followed in pursuit, and the prisoner was stopped in Waterloo-place by another person, and a fourth person picked up two pieces of a diamond brooch which had been taken from the shop window, and was of the value of £100. The prisoner had passed the spot where the property was found, and when asked if he had taken anything else he said he had not. To the police-constable the prisoner said he had tried to get an honest living, but could not, and therefore he meant to have a dishonest one; that he had been starving and was refused admission to a workhouse; but that was untrue. When before the magistrate he coolly said, "All I've to say is, that I meant to have it, that's all."

The prisoner was found "Guilty." He had been in prison, but no former conviction was charged against him. The learned Judge sentenced him to be kept to penal servitude for the period of three years.

While the prosecutor was giving his evidence the prisoner pulled out of his pocket a piece of flint about the size of an egg, and threw it with all his might at the prosecutor, having evidently aimed it at his head. Fortunately it missed him, and struck the wall just above the head of one of the jurors in waiting. It was handed to the Judge, who directed it to be kept in the custody of

Mr. Hodgkinson, the clerk, and said he would cause it to be inquired into by the visiting justices of the House of Detention how it was that the prisoner was in possession of the stone when sent from there to the Court for trial.

The prisoners sent to the House of Detention are strictly searched on entering and on leaving, but the vigilance of the officers is sometimes baffled by the cunning and ingenuity of the prisoners. How it is prisoner had the stone about him without its being detected, is a matter of surprise. A full investigation will take place.

## POLICE.

THE NOTORIOUS CAPTAIN ANDERSON CAUGHT.—George Anderson, alias Captain Anderson, alias Granville, a well-dressed, fine-looking fellow, between fifty and sixty years of age, was finally examined charged with obtaining goods under false pretences.

On the 23rd ult. the prisoner obtained some goods from Mr. Rayner, of Malcombe-street, Belgrave-square, by representing that he was Captain Granville, of Putney, and it having subsequently turned out that he was living at 9, Park-place, Blackheath, where he was passing as Captain Anderson, and giving numerous orders to tradesmen there and in London, information was given to the police, and he was apprehended at the London-bridge Railway Station by Birch, a detective officer. Upon the latter seeing him he informed him that he must take him into custody, upon which the prisoner, drawing himself up with great dignity, exclaimed, "Good God, Sir! do you know who I am?" to which the detective replied, "Captain Granville," and told him the nature of the charge, when the accused affected the greatest surprise, and declared the officer was mistaken, and said that if he laid a finger upon him it would be the worst day's work he ever did in his life. The constable was somewhat awed by the prisoner's appearance in a manner; but, as Mr. Rayner, jun., who was present, declared he was the man wanted, the detective took him in charge, and brought him before Mr. Arnold, in whose presence he affected the same tone of indignation at the charge, and expressed the most extraordinary surprise at hearing he was remanded. After his first examination Birch made a prompt visit to his apartments at Park-place, and there found the turnery and cutlery goods which were the subject of the prosecution.

The prisoner, who still kept up the assumption of innocence, was committed for trial, and the magistrate was agreeing to take bail for him, when

Birch, the detective, said there was an officer in court who would prove that prisoner had been transported.

Sergeant Rackett, 41, stood forward and said that prisoner was transported thirteen years ago for obtaining goods under false pretences. He had then been eighteen years living by frauds upon the public.

Birch produced a handful of letters complaining of the accused's dishonesty at different parts of the country. A tradesman stood forward and said he had victimised a vast number of persons, himself included.

Mr. Arnold observed that he had himself received some letters to that effect.

Prisoner's equanimity forsook him, and he made his way out of the dock as soon as possible.

Bail was refused.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, a person of very ladylike appearance, aged twenty-two, daughter of an independent gentleman residing at Broom-lane, Fulham, was charged with shoplifting.

James J. Holme, shopman to Mr. Burdett, of No. 198, King's-road, Chelsea, said that on the previous evening the prisoner brought some pieces of floss-silk to match with ribbons, a drawer full of which were placed before her. After he had cut her off a small quantity she inquired the price of a roll of sixty yards, value 6s., and, holding it in her hand, asked the price of some other, during which time she removed the roll of sixty yards, and, keeping it under her hand, gradually drew it under her cloak, and afterwards, placing it in the paper in which she had brought the floss-silk, put it into her pocket. After having wrapped up the ribbon she had bought witness informed her master that he suspected she had stolen some ribbon, and in his presence witness asked her to let him see the parcel she had put into her pocket, when she produced it, and it contained the roll of ribbon. She undid the paper herself, and said it was a mistake—she did not know how it came there.

Mr. Arnold inquired the value of the articles the accused had actually bought?

Witness replied elevenpence.

Samuel Smith, 251 B, said the prisoner was given into his custody. She said nothing.

Mr. Lewis—Did she not say that she was not aware the ribbon was in the parcel in her pocket?

Policeman—Yes, she did say that.

Mr. Arnold—Then why do you say "She said nothing?" It seems to be an opinion among the police that unless what a prisoner says is substantiated it is not saying anything.

Mr. Lewis began addressing the magistrate, but Mr. Arnold intimated that unless it could be shown that the shopman was clearly mistaken in the facts, or not to be believed, it was his (Mr. Arnold's) duty to send the case before a jury.

Mr. Lewis thanked the magistrate, and said he would not, under the circumstances, offer any further remarks.

The father and uncle of the accused having proved that she had enjoyed the highest character up to this unfortunate occurrence.

Mr. Arnold took two sureties in £50 for her appearance on Monday.

TOO CLEVER BY HALF.—Henry Williams and John Donovan were charged with the following robbery:—

Mr. McDonnell, a tailor in Berners-street, said that he had been his shop up securely on Friday evening week, leaving some of his goods hanging near the opening at the top of the door, which was protected by a cross-bar. On the following morning he missed several trousers and waistcoats near that opening, and found lying on the floor a long piece of wood, to the end of which was attached a hook, which the thieves no doubt had used to abstract the goods. He gave information to the police, but the property had not been traced.

Mr. James Carter, the landlord of the Horseshoe and Wheatsheaf, Berners-street, said that he saw the prisoners in his house with another man at nine o'clock on Friday evening.

The potman to last witness said that on the evening in question the prisoners were in the taproom, and one of them asked him for a long piece of wood. He got a piece for them, when the third man fastened a hook at the end. The stick produced was the one he gave them.

The prisoners denied all knowledge of the robbery, or being with a third man in a public-house on the night of Friday last.

Hunt, 34 M, said that Williams had suffered four years, and Donovan two years, for housebreaking, and they were connected with a daring gang of thieves. If they were remanded, no doubt he should be able to obtain further evidence against them.

Mr. Maude remanded them for a week.

MR. COCKERELL'S UNLUCKY MISTAKE.—Mr. Thomas Cockerell, a tradesman for many years resident in South-west-bridge-road, was brought before Mr. Maude, charged with assaulting Mr. Townson, his next-door neighbour, and tearing his shirt off, under the following singular circumstances.

Mr. Townson, a gentleman well known in this district as one of the parish officials, said that, about eleven o'clock on the previous night, himself and family had retired to rest, when he was roused up by hearing a rattling noise at his street-door. He jumped out of bed and listened again, when the noise was repeated, as if some one was trying to open the door. Wondering who it could be, he went down stairs, and on opening the street-door he perceived the defendant on the step. Witness said to him, "Mr. Cockerell, you have made a

mistake in the house; your house is next door." The defendant, making use of an oath, said, "I'll come in here, and I'll have your head off." Witness, perceiving that he was under the influence of liquor, endeavoured to shut the door upon him, but he forced his way in and attacked him in a violent manner, actually tearing his nightshirt off him, placing him in a state of nudity. He was compelled to use all his force to keep the defendant off after that, and, while they were struggling, some ladies who lived in the upper part of the house came down to see what was the matter, and, fortunately, a constable came to his assistance, and conveyed the defendant to the station-house. Witness was greatly confused at the ladies coming down and finding him utterly bereft of all clothing.

The defendant here stated that he had been out with a number of friends, and, unfortunately, imbibed rather too much grog, and he made a mistake in the house on returning home.

Mr. Maude—But the complainant endeavoured to rectify you when you assaulted him and placed him in an awkward predicament before the ladies.

Defendant—I thought I was in my own house; therefore I considered that I had no right to be turned out. I am, however, extremely sorry for what occurred, and am willing to apologise to Mr. Townson.

The latter said he had no desire to press the charge of assault against an old neighbour, but he should expect him to pay the damage that he had done.

Defendant was willing to do that, and he promised not to make such an unlucky mistake again.

Mr. Maude accordingly advised him to pay 10s. to Mr. Townson, which being complied with, all parties left.

## EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

A VERY extraordinary matter is at present occupying the attention of the police. On the 31st ult. a gentleman named Mr. McKenzie, residing at Pimlico, received a letter requesting an interview with the writer, "Agnes Roney," at a house in Herbert-street, New North-road. Having a knowledge of this person from a previous introduction at Madrid, Mr. McKenzie attended the appointment and met the young woman. While conversing with her, two men named Emil Schick and Carl Himmel, whom he had also known at Madrid, suddenly entered the apartment, and, without uttering a word, seized him by the throat and wrists, Schick then observing, "I have an account to settle with you, and will do it now by murdering you!" Mr. McKenzie, almost strangled by the united efforts of the men, was fast losing consciousness, when the woman Roney interposed, saying, "Don't, or 'You shall not murder the man,'" and it would appear that this induced them to release him. On finding that he was thus entangled, he dashed at Schick, and succeeded in getting him on the ground. This, however, was scarcely accomplished when Himmel made a furious attack upon him, got the best of the struggle, flung him heavily, knelt on his chest, and tightly grasped his throat. The now almost overpowered gentleman yet continued at intervals to call "Murder!" and "Police!" upon which Schick said, "Stop his noise!" "Choke him!"

A towel, or some such article, was partly thrust into his mouth. Then there was a call for a rope to hang him. This was brought in by the woman Roney, who in some way again used her influence, for the cord was tightened round his legs and arms instead of his throat, and having been thus secured he was carried into an adjoining apartment. The threats to murder him if he made the slightest outcry, or did not comply with all that would be required of him, were frequently repeated, the men holding heavy bludgeons. There was then a brief consultation. Some papers were brought and placed on a bed, which Mr. McKenzie was required to sign, and under fear of his life did so—his right hand being relieved for that purpose, while the other was secured to his leg; after which all three decamped, taking the documents, whatever they were, with them. This outrage was stated to have lasted from shortly after one o'clock midday until twenty minutes past five, when, by the assistance of a girl who then entered the room, Mr. McKenzie was enabled to escape. Information of what had occurred was consequently communicated to the police, and it has been ascertained by a warrant officer that the three persons named had not since been seen in the neighbourhood, that the woman lodged in the house, and on the arrival of Mr. McKenzie sent for the men, who came in a cab shortly afterwards; also that she procured a rope from the yard attached to the premises, but not any outcry was heard. It is understood that Mr. Humphreys has procured a warrant for the parties mentioned, who are Germans.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday week a man named Cogan, and his wife, living in St. Giles's, attended the funeral of the former's grandfather, after which they returned home very late in the evening, rather the worse for liquor. Cogan lay down on his bed, and on getting up two hours after he missed a sovereign from his pocket, and accused his wife of taking it, which it is believed she strenuously denied. They had a quarrel together about the sovereign, when he left the room and went to a public-house in Holborn. On the way he was heard to say that he had had quite enough of it, and that he would put an end to it that night or tomorrow. After remaining a short time in the public-house, and having had something more to drink, he returned home, and, it is supposed, committed the dreadful act. About three o'clock on Friday morning Wakeham, a policeman in Holborn, saw Cogan approaching him, covered with blood. He asked him what was the matter, when he tried to articulate something, but, failing, lifted his right hand and drew it across his neck. The constable then lifted up his head and found that his throat was cut. He then asked him who had done it, when he (Cogan) pointed to himself. Wakeham led him to King's College Hospital, where he was at once admitted. On the way to the hospital Wakeham, who knew him to be a married man, asked him where his wife was, when he again drew his hand across his neck, meaning that her throat was cut. He was next asked where she was, when he turned round and pointed in the direction of his home, and when asked who had cut her throat he pointed again to himself. The police proceeded to Cogan's house, and on their entering the first floor front room a shocking sight presented itself. In about the middle of the room lay the wife, with her feet and legs lying along the floor, and her head and the upper portion of her body resting on a couple of baskets. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and as her head hung back the wound presented a shocking spectacle, the blood still oozing from it. On the floor just beneath her was a large pool of blood, and in the midst of it a razor was found, with which the murder had been committed. The room itself presented all the appearance of a comfortable home, and outside the two windows there is a large green board surrounded by little ornamental railings, and on which is a collection of evergreens and flowers. Cogan and his wife, although they quarrelled at times, were considered by their neighbours to have lived very happily together. Cogan earned a good deal of money by going round with a horse and cart and selling poultry. They had only one child, a boy aged fifteen, who is away from home. An inquest has been held on the body of the wife, but adjourned for the attendance of Cogan, who is now declared to be out of all danger. He states that his wife first attacked him, inflicting the wound in his throat, and then drew the razor across her own throat. It is expected that he will be in a fit state to be taken before the magistrates at Bow-street Police Court in eight or ten days.

FRATRICIDE.—At the Rottenstall Petty Sessions, held on Monday, a farmer, named Richard Ashworth, was committed for trial on a charge of killing his brother.

The brothers occupied a farm, and a quarrel having taken place between them, a fight ensued. The prisoner, who is a very powerful man, beat his brother in such a way that he died a few days after receiving the injuries.

MURDER OF A SWEETHEART.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., a young man named Francis Fretwell was brought before the sitting magistrates at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Bradley, at the village of B'borough, Notts. The prisoner and the deceased were servants at neighbouring farmers', and resided in the same parish. An intimacy commenced between them which resulted in the woman becoming enceinte, and to avoid exposure he gave her some corrosive sublimate for the purpose of procuring abortion. Immediately after she had swallowed the poison she became very ill, being seized with fits of vomiting and convulsions, and a few days afterwards she expired. A post-mortem examination of the body was made, and the surgeons were of opinion that death had ensued from irritant poison. The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Notts Assizes on the capital charge.

THE KINGSDOWN MURDER.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last the case of Johann Carl Franz, charged with the murder of Martha Halliday, at Kingsdown Rectory, came before Mr. Justice Blackburn and a jury at Croydon. A great deal of circumstantial evidence was adduced; but the result was that the jury on Wednesday afternoon returned a verdict of "Not guilty!" and the prisoner was discharged. The perpetrators of this foul crime are thus still undetected; but it is to be hoped the police will not relax their efforts till they have succeeded in bringing the murderers to justice.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The directors of the Bank of England having reduced their minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent., a corresponding reduction has taken place at other sources of supply. The bank's short commercial bills are now freely taken in London, at rates from 4½ to 4½ per cent., at which the demand for accommodation is somewhat active.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Federal troops in the South, the market for the various securities of the States has been improved. The price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of New York has risen to 105, and the 6 per cent. bonds to 108. The price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Virginia has risen to 105, and the 6 per cent. bonds to 108. The price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland has risen to 105, and the 6 per cent. bonds to 108. The price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Pennsylvania has risen to 105, and the 6 per cent. bonds to 108. The price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Ohio has risen to 105, and the 6 per cent. bonds to 108. The price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Indiana has risen to 105, and the 6 per cent. bonds to 108. The price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Illinois has risen to 105, and the 6 per cent. bonds to 108. 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AUGUST 12.—BLONDI'S only recent work, on account of his engagement in Ireland, at Five o'clock—Great Fete of the Railway Benevolent Institution—Band of Goldstream—Military Sports and Games throughout the day.  
General Sports and Games from Aylesbury, on the London and North-Western Railway; from Bow, and Kew, and intermediate stations on the North London Railway; from Portsmouth, Farnborough, Brighton, and intermediate stations on the South Coast Railway; from Dover, Rochester, and intermediate stations on the Dover, Chatham, and Dover Railway.  
ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

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Leaving London Bridge on Monday, the 12th, at 5.35 p.m., and returning on Friday, the 16th, at 10 p.m.; or Tuesday, the 13th August, at 5.35 p.m., and returning on Saturday, the 17th, at 10 p.m. The Tickets issued on the Monday will only be available to return on the Friday, and those issued on the Tuesday to return on the Saturday. For all particulars see handbill.  
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Mr. GERMAN REED will give his Musical Recital, entitled "A Day with the Hounds."  
Mrs. GERMAN REED will sing her new and original song "I never does nothing at all."  
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**NEW DESIGNS in POMPADOURS,** at 24, 34, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, 114, 124, 134, 144, 154, 164, 174, 184, 194, 204, 214, 224, 234, 244, 254, 264, 274, 284, 294, 304, 314, 324, 334, 344, 354, 364, 374, 384, 394, 404, 414, 424, 434, 444, 454, 464, 474, 484, 494, 504, 514, 524, 534, 544, 554, 564, 574, 584, 594, 604, 614, 624, 634, 644, 654, 664, 674, 684, 694, 704, 714, 724, 734, 744, 754, 764, 774, 784, 794, 804, 814, 824, 834, 844, 854, 864, 874, 884, 894, 904, 914, 924, 934, 944, 954, 964, 974, 984, 994, 1004, 1014, 1024, 1034, 1044, 1054, 1064, 1074, 1084, 1094, 1104, 1114, 1124, 1134, 1144, 1154, 1164, 1174, 1184, 1194, 1204, 1214, 1224, 1234, 1244, 1254, 1264, 1274, 1284, 1294, 1304, 1314, 1324, 1334, 1344, 1354, 1364, 1374, 1384, 1394, 1404, 1414, 1424, 1434, 1444, 1454, 1464, 1474, 1484, 1494, 1504, 1514, 1524, 1534, 1544, 1554, 1564, 1574, 1584, 1594, 1604, 1614, 1624, 1634, 1644, 1654, 1664, 1674, 1684, 1694, 1704, 1714, 1724, 1734, 1744, 1754, 1764, 1774, 1784, 1794, 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